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ELEMENTS

OF

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WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO

PROSE COMPOSITION

BY

H. C. G. VON JAGEMANN

Assistant Professor of German
in Harvard University

NEW YORK
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124

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PREFACE.

It has been the author's aim to present the most important characteristics of German syntax from the point of view of the English language. Completeness has not been intended; on the contrary, it has seemed desirable to exclude, on the one hand, everything which is quite natural and self-understood and offers no serious difficulty to the pupil, and, on the other hand, all uncommon forms and constructions, both English and German. The author can hardly expect that his judgment has been uniformly correct in this matter. If, however, the directions contained in the following pages enable the student to find at least one correct and fairly idiomatic German rendering for every ordinary construction in simple English prose, the purpose of the book has been accomplished. Those who have had experience in teaching German Composition will probably agree that the subject is difficult enough to justify the relatively limited scope of the book. — In a few cases, things which may appear to present no special difficulties have been included, in order to explain more difficult points connected with them; and it has also seemed desirable to include certain constructions which, while not of frequent occurrence in the best English prose, are yet very common in familiar discourse, and will, therefore, surely be attempted in German, as soon as the pupil begins to express his own thoughts.

Furthermore, it has seemed best to include a certain amount of lexicological material, especially such as relates to the use of indefinite pronouns, modal auxiliaries, adverbs, prepositions and

conjunctions — matters which, for the purpose of writing German, are of as vital consequence as some things purely syntactical. In a few particulars, notably regarding the order of words, and some things connected with that subject, the author has ventured to depart from the traditional treatment. In other respects, the little book claims no originality.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., May 1892.

CONTENTS.

The references are to paragraphs.

ARTICLES, **1–13**; definite article, **2–7**; indefinite article, **8–13**.

NOUNS, **14–16**; titles, **16**.

ADJECTIVES AND PARTICIPLES, **17–23**; comparative and superlative, **19–23**.

PRONOUNS, **24–53**; form of direct address, **27**; substitutes for pronouns, **28**; the pronoun es, **29**; reflexives, **30**; possessives, **31**; demonstratives, **32**; determinatives, **33**; relatives, **34**; interrogatives, **35**; indefinites, **36–53**.

NUMBERS AND CASES, **54–81**; singular and plural, **54–55**; nominative, **56**; genitive, **57–62**; dative, **63–73**; accusative, **74–81**.

VERBS, **82–128**; transitives and intransitives, **83**; impersonals, **84**; auxiliaries, **85–95**; perfect and pluperfect, **87**; future and conditional, **88–90**; passive, **91–95**; modal auxiliaries, **96–105**; tenses, **106–110**; subjunctive, **111–118**; optative subjunctive in independent sentences, **112**; in dependent clauses, **113**; subjunctive in indirect discourse, **114–116**; potential subjunctive, **117–118**; infinitive, **119–122**; participles, **123–126**; verbal nouns in *-ing*, **127–128**.

ADVERBS, **129–136**.

PREPOSITIONS, **137–138**.

CONJUNCTIONS, **139–141**.

THE MOST IMPORTANT ENGLISH ADVERBS, PREPOSITIONS, AND CONJUNCTIONS, IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER, WITH THEIR GERMAN EQUIVALENTS, **142–211**.

WORD ORDER, **212–246**; normal order, **214–233**; interrogative or emphatic order, **234–235**; dependent order, **236–241**; periods, **242–246**.

APPENDIX: The most common adjectives, participles and verbs, requiring in German, constructions different from the English. Adjectives and Participles, p. 157; Verbs, p. 161.

Articles.

1. The use of the articles, in English, is more or less idiomatic; compare, for instance, 'in church,' 'in school,' 'in college,' 'in town,' 'in congress,' 'in parliament,' 'in jail,' 'in prison,' with 'in *the* university,' 'in *the* academy,' 'in *the* city,' 'in *the* legislature,' 'in *the* senate,' 'in *the* penitentiary.' The use of the articles, in German, is also quite idiomatic, and it is, therefore, necessary to learn a great many expressions individually. A large number of such will be given in connection with the treatment of prepositions. The following rules are not exhaustive and admit of exceptions.

DEFINITE ARTICLE.

2. The definite article is generally used before the names of the seasons, months and days of the week:

In summer	Im (*for* in dem) Sommer
February was very cold	Der Februar war sehr kalt
On Monday	Am (*for* an dem) Montag

3. The definite article is used with proper names —

a. When preceded by adjectives:

Little William	Der kleine Wilhelm
Modern Greece	Das heutige Griechenland

b. To indicate the case, when the name itself cannot be, or is not, inflected:

At the time of Phidias	Zur Zeit des Phidias

c. Often, in familiar discourse:

Heine is my favorite poet	Der Heine ist mein Lieblingsdichter
Fritz has broken his arm	Der Fritz hat den Arm gebrochen

d. Feminine names of countries (i. e. all in **-ei** and die Schweiz *Switzerland*) are always preceded by the definite article:

I am coming from Turkey	Ich komme aus der Türkei
He travelled in Switzerland	Er reiste in der Schweiz

4. 1. The definite article is used with nouns employed in a general sense:

Poetry is the most perfect expression of human feeling	Die Dichtung ist der vollkommenste Ausdruck des menschlichen Gefühles
Kant's Criticism of Pure Reason	Kants Kritik der reinen Vernunft
Gold is heavier than lead	Das Gold ist schwerer als das Blei
But	
His shield was covered with gold	Sein Schild war mit Gold bedeckt

2. The definite article is often used before verbal nouns in **-en** ("infinitives used as nouns"), particularly when preceded by a preposition, when followed by a genitive, or when the syntactical relations could not otherwise be clearly indicated; for examples see **128**, 2.

3. The definite article is used distributively:

This cloth costs five marks a yard	Dieses Tuch kostet fünf Mark die Elle
He comes to see us twice a year	Er besucht uns zweimal das Jahr (*or* im Jahre)

5. The definite article is often used in place of an English possessive when the context leaves no doubt as to who the possessor is; this is most frequently done in speaking of the parts of the body and of clothing:

He broke his arm	Er brach den Arm
He entered with his hat in his hand	Er kam herein mit dem Hute in der Hand
He lost his life	Er verlor das Leben

(*See* **71**.)

6. As in English, the definite article is omitted before a noun preceded by a genitive:

The friend of my brother	Der Freund meines Bruders
But	
My brother's friend	Meines Bruders Freund
The king's son	Des Königs Sohn

(*See* **21**, 3 *b and* **58**.)

7. The definite article is usually omitted after all; see **36**, 1

INDEFINITE ARTICLE.

8. In English, the indefinite article *a*, *an*, is now so different in form from the numeral *one*, that we may use the former, without ever thinking that it was originally the same as the numeral *one*, in cases where a suggestion of such identity would lead to absurdity; we may say, for instance, "he entered the room with *a* sad countenance." In German, the indefinite article is still identical with the numeral adjective ein (see **47**, 1), except in the matter of emphasis; for this reason the use of the indefinite article in cases like the above is far less common than in English, although it is difficult to formulate a definite rule. Thus:

He was filled with a terrible hatred of his enemy	Er wurde von furchtbarem Zorne gegen seinen Feind erfüllt
I have a great desire to visit Australia	Ich trage großes Verlangen Australien zu besuchen
He entered the room with a sad countenance	Er trat mit traurigem Gesichte ins Zimmer

9. 1. After als *as*, and in the predicate after neuter verbs, the indefinite article is generally omitted before nouns denoting condition, profession, rank, religion:

As a Lutheran he was offended by these remarks	Als Lutheraner fühlte er sich durch diese Bemerkungen beleidigt
He is a teacher	Er ist Lehrer
He became a soldier	Er wurde Soldat

2. The indefinite article is also omitted after als in the sense of *for, as:*

He used the dog as a messenger	Er gebrauchte den Hund als Boten

3. But the indefinite article should not be omitted before a noun preceded by an adjective, unless adjective and noun together form one term:

He is an efficient officer	Er ist ein tüchtiger Officier
She is a very fine singer	Sie ist eine ausgezeichnete Sängerin
But	
He travelled about as a wandering singer	Er zog als wandernder Sänger umher

10. The indefinite article is omitted after ohne:

A king without a kingdom	Ein König ohne Königreich

11. The indefinite article is never used before wenige *few* (see **41**); it is superfluous before hundert *hundred* and tausend *thousand:*

A hundred and fifty volumes	Hundert und fünfzig Bände

12. Only manch (**44**), solch (**53**), welch (**35**, 2 *a*) and was für (**35**, 2 *b*) are allowed to stand before the indefinite article and they are then uninflected; all common adjectives must follow:

So vast a country	Ein so großes Land (*or* so ein großes Land; *see* **53**, 2.
As learned a man as Grimm	Ein so gelehrter Mann wie Grimm

13. Articles, as well as pronouns and adjectives, should be repeated when qualifying several nouns of different genders or numbers:

A knife and fork	Ein Messer und eine Gabel

Nouns.

14. A noun in apposition should agree in case and number with the noun or pronoun to which it belongs:

Charles V. was the son of Philip the Fair, archduke of Austria, and the grandson of Maximilian I., emperor of Germany	Karl V. (der Fünfte) war der Sohn Philipps des Schönen, Erzherzogs von Österreich, und der Enkel Maximilians I. (des Ersten), Kaisers von Deutschland

15. From masculine nouns denoting nationality, religion, rank, profession, etc., feminines are formed by means of the suffix **-in** (plur. **innen**), and these should always be used in speaking of women:

Rosa Bonheur is a French artist	Rosa Bonheur ist eine französische Künstlerin

TITLES.

16. 1. A title preceding a proper name may, or may not, have the definite article; but the article is usually omitted before the title if the name is followed by an adjunct in apposition:

Captain Werner	Kapitän Werner, *or* der Kapitän Werner
Emperor William	Kaiser Wilhelm, *or* der Kaiser Wilhelm
King Frederick the Great	König Friedrich der Große

2. If preceded by the definite article, the title may, or may not, be inflected; the name remains uninflected:

The patients of Dr. Koch	Die Patienten des Doktor[s] Koch

a. But Herr, which in polite language frequently precedes other titles, is always inflected:

The house of Mr. Schulze	Das Haus des Herrn Schulze
The children of the General	Die Kinder des Herrn Generals

3. If the title does not have the definite article, it remains uninflected, while the proper name must be inflected:

The patients of Dr. Koch	Die Patienten Doktor Kochs, *or* Doktor Kochs Patienten
The victories of King Frederick the Second	Die Siege König Friedrichs des Zweiten

---

Adjectives and Participles.

17. Adjectives and participles are inflected when used 1. attributively before nouns:

A rich country	Ein reiches Land
The praying child	Das betende Kind
A defeated general	Ein geschlagener Feldherr

2. as nouns:

A German		Ein Deutscher
This German		Dieser Deutsche
Germans!		Deutsche!
The Germans		Die Deutschen
A stranger	*Masc.*	Ein Fremder
	Fem.	Eine Fremde
All present		Alle Anwesenden
No wounded		Keine Verwundeten

a. After etwas *something*, nichts *nothing* and was *what*,

something, adjectives are treated like substantives in apposition:

Something new	Etwas Neues
Nothing rare	Nichts Seltenes

b. Use the neuter singular to denote that in general which possesses the quality expressed by the adjective:

The beautiful, that which is beautiful	Das Schöne
The sublime	Das Erhabene

18. Adjectives and participles remain uninflected

1. in the predicate:

The earth is round	Die Erde ist rund
She is charming	Sie ist reizend
He has lost his watch	Er hat seine Uhr verloren
My coat is torn	Mein Rock ist zerrissen

2. in apposition, except when preceded by the article:

All Germans, old and young	Alle Deutschen, alt und jung
Standing on the watchtower of his castle, he could see the enemy approaching	Auf der Warte seines Schlosses stehend, konnte er den Feind herankommen sehen
Tired from his long march, he lay down to rest	Von seinem langen Marsche ermüdet, legte er sich nieder um auszuruhen
But	
Frederick the Great	Friedrich der Große, *see* **16, 1** and 3.

3. as adverbs:

He writes well	Er schreibt gut
She sings charmingly	Sie singt reizend

COMPARATIVE AND SUPERLATIVE.

19. The ordinary comparatives and superlatives in **-er** and **-st** (or **est**) are to be used in all cases except when a person or a thing is said to possess one quality in a higher degree than another quality:

She is more beautiful than her sister	Sie ist schöner als ihre Schwester
The most magnificent church in the whole country	Die prächtigste Kirche im ganzen Lande
But	
This church is more magnificent than beautiful	Diese Kirche ist mehr prächtig als schön

20. The rules for the inflection of adjectives as given above apply also to comparatives; to superlatives, however, only when used as nouns, or attributively before nouns:

A larger tree	Ein größerer Baum
He writes more rapidly than I	Er schreibt schneller als ich
The greatest nonsense	Der größte Unsinn
That which is best	Das Beste

21. 1. Superlatives are used in English either relatively, when a comparison is expressed or implied: *she of all the pupils played most beautifully*, or absolutely, without any expressed or implied comparison: *she played most beautifully* for *very beautifully.*

2. As a rule, superlatives cannot be used absolutely in German: instead of an absolute superlative, a positive preceded by an adverb expressing high degree, or a correspondingly stronger adjective, should be used:

She played most beautifully	Sie spielte sehr schön, wunderschön, ausgezeichnet (exquisitely)

a. A few superlatives are used absolutely, especially allerliebst *charming;* see **22,** 2 *a* and *b*, and **23.**

3. Superlatives used relatively are, as a rule, preceded by the definite article:

Most people	Die meisten Menschen

The article is not used before superlatives —

a. In the vocative:

Most noble lord!	Edelster Herr!

This may also be regarded as an absolute superlative.

b. When the superlative is preceded by a genitive:

Schiller's greatest work	Schillers größtes Werk

(*See* 6.)

22. Superlatives are not used in their uninflected form in the predicate, in apposition, or adverbially, as positives and comparatives are.

1. In the predicate, after neuter verbs, two constructions are possible:

a. The superlative with the definite article, in the nominative:

This house is the largest	Dieses Haus ist das größte

This construction is most common when a thing is compared with things of its own kind.

b. An adverbial phrase consisting of am and the inflected superlative: am größten, literally *at the largest:*

This house is the most beautiful	Dieses Haus ist am schönsten

This construction is most common when a thing is compared with things of another kind.

2. When a superlative is to be used adverbially, the same construction is used:

She of all the pupils played most beautifully	Von allen Schülerinnen spielte sie am schönsten

She is more beautiful than her sister	Sie ist schöner als ihre Schwester
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21. 1. Superlatives are used in English either relatively, when a comparison is expressed or implied: *she of all the pupils played most beautifully*, or absolutely, without any expressed or implied comparison: *she played most beautifully* for *very beautifully*.

2. As a rule, superlatives cannot be used absolutely in German: instead of an absolute superlative, a positive preceded by an adverb expressing high degree, or a correspondingly stronger adjective, should be used:

She played most beautifully	Sie spielte sehr schön, wunderschön, ausgezeichnet (exquisitely)

a. A few superlatives are used absolutely, especially allerliebst *charming;* see **22,** 2 *a* and *b,* and **23.**

3. Superlatives used relatively are, as a rule, preceded by the definite article:

Most people	Die meisten Menschen

The article is not used before superlatives —

a. In the vocative:

Most noble lord!	Edelster Herr!

This may also be regarded as an absolute superlative.

b. When the superlative is preceded by a genitive:

Schiller's greatest work	Schillers größtes Werk

(*See* 6.)

22. Superlatives are not used in their uninflected form in the predicate, in apposition, or adverbially, as positives and comparatives are.

1. In the predicate, after neuter verbs, two constructions are possible:

a. The superlative with the definite article, in the nominative:

This house is the largest	Dieses Haus ist das größte

This construction is most common when a thing is compared with things of its own kind.

b. An adverbial phrase consisting of am and the inflected superlative: am größten, literally *at the largest:*

This house is the most beautiful	Dieses Haus ist am schönsten

This construction is most common when a thing is compared with things of another kind.

2. When a superlative is to be used adverbially, the same construction is used:

She of all the pupils played most beautifully	Von allen Schülerinnen spielte sie am schönsten

a. Instead of an with the dative, auf with the accusative is sometimes used, generally in an absolute sense:

He entertained us most agreeably	Er unterhielt uns aufs angenehmste

b. Notice the following expressions:

höchst highly, *used absolutely:* she was a highly gifted girl	höchstens at the most
sie war ein höchst begabtes Mädchen	wenigstens, mindestens, zum wenigsten, zum mindesten at least
	meistens mostly

23. Superlatives are frequently strengthened by prefixing to them the genitive plural aller *of all.*

The most beautiful woman of all	Die allerschönste Frau
She sang most beautifully of all	Sie sang am allerschönsten

Pronouns.

24. All kinds of pronouns must agree in number and gender with the nouns for which they stand:

He tried to open the door, but it was locked	Er versuchte die Thür zu öffnen, aber sie war verschlossen

25. If the grammatical gender of a noun denoting a person is not the same as its natural gender, a pronoun referring to such a noun more generally follows the natural gender:

This poor maiden has lost her mother	Dieses arme Mädchen hat ihre (*instead of* seine) Mutter verloren

26. 1. A pronoun referring to a collective noun gen-

erally follows the grammatical gender and number of the noun, as does also the verb:

The people have lost their great leader	Das Volk hat seinen großen Führer verloren

2. But if a collective noun is followed by a plural noun in apposition (**59**, 5), the pronoun must be in the plural:

A large number of people were compelled to leave their dwellings	Eine große Menge Leute mußten ihre Wohnungen verlassen

FORM OF DIRECT ADDRESS.

27. 1. The *natural* form of address is the second person singular in addressing one person: du hast, du bist, etc.; and the second person plural in addressing several persons: ihr habt, ihr seid, etc.

2. The use of this form of address has been limited, however, to those cases in which relatives, intimate friends, very young persons, or (more rarely) inferiors in station, are addressed; in all other cases a *conventional* form is used instead of the *natural* form of address.

3. This *conventional* form of address consisted formerly, as it does now in English, in the use of the second person plural in addressing either one or several persons: ihr habt, ihr seid. This form was in use as late as the beginning of the seventeenth century and is employed by modern writers when dealing with former times except when the *natural* form is used.

4. Later, the third person came to be used as the *conventional* form of address, and at present the third person

plural is used in speaking either to one or several persons, the pronoun being then capitalized: Sie haben, Sie sind, so that the use of the second person plural is now restricted to those cases in which several persons are addressed each one of whom would be addressed by du.

5. Whatever form of address be used, be careful to be consistent: do not change from one form to another, make the verb agree with its subject and use the right possessives for each personal pronoun: du — dein, ihr — euer, Sie — Ihr.

6. In the address, only Sie and its possessive Ihr are always capitalized; other pronouns and possessives ordinarily only in letters.

SUBSTITUTES FOR PRONOUNS.

28. 1. For a personal pronoun, and, often, for a demonstrative pronoun, referring to a thing and governed by a preposition, there is substituted a compound adverb consisting of the adverbs da (before vowels dar) or hier, and the preposition in question; darauf for auf ihm, auf ihr, auf ihn, auf sie, auf es, auf ihnen; damit for mit ihm, mit ihr, mit ihnen:

This pen is so poor that I cannot write with it	Diese Feder ist so schlecht, daß ich nicht damit schreiben kann

2. Similarly, for a relative or interrogative pronoun, governed by a preposition and referring to a thing, a compound with wo (before vowels wor) is often substituted: worauf for auf welchem, auf welcher, auf welchen, auf welche, auf welches:

The letter in which he wrote this is lost	Der Brief worin er dies schrieb ist verloren gegangen

THE PRONOUN es.

29. The pronoun es is used 1) in a definite sense —

a. When referring to a neuter noun:

The child is too small, it cannot yet walk	Das Kind ist zu klein, es kann noch nicht gehen
I have not seen it for a long time	Ich habe es lange nicht gesehen

b. With the verb sein, *to be*, to express identity:

It is my brother	Es ist mein Bruder
It is a slander	Es ist eine Verläumdung

If the noun which follows (and which is really the predicate) is in the plural, the verb is made to agree with it in number:

They are Frenchmen	Es sind (*or* sie sind, *in case the subject has been clearly mentioned before*) Franzosen

If the predicate is a pronoun, subject and predicate exchange parts and the verb agrees in number and person with the new subject:

It is she	Sie ist es
Is it you?	Bist du es?

c. When referring to an idea previously expressed, it should be used in place of the English *so*, frequently used for that purpose (see **189**):

He said that he had read the book, but I do not believe it	Er sagte, daß er das Buch gelesen hätte, aber ich glaube es nicht
Will he come? I hope so	Wird er kommen? Ich hoffe es

d. To anticipate, as subject, or, more rarely, as object,

the contents of a following substantive clause or an infinitive with zu:

It gives me great pleasure to see you here	Es macht mir großes Vergnügen Sie hier zu sehen
I am sorry that I was not at home	Es thut mir leid, daß ich nicht zu Hause war
I do not believe that he saw me	Ich glaube [es] nicht, daß er mich gesehen hat
The citizens did not dare to oppose the enemy	Die Bürger wagten [es] nicht, dem Feinde Widerstand zu leisten
My father does not wish me to study medicine	Mein Vater wünscht [es] nicht, daß (*see* **122**) ich Medizin studiere
I had forgotten to take my overcoat	Ich hatte [es] vergessen, meinen Überzieher mitzunehmen

When es would appear, however, as the subject of a passive verb, it is commonly omitted if any other element of the sentence stands before the verb:

I was told that you had accepted his offer	Es wurde mir gesagt (*see* **64**), *or* mir wurde gesagt, daß Sie sein Anerbieten angenommen hätten

(*See also* **84**, 4.)

2. As the indefinite subject of impersonal verbs; see **84**.

3. As an "expletive," before the verb, when it is desired to let the subject follow, like the English *there*; see **192**, 3 and **223**.

REFLEXIVES.

30. 1. Remember that in English the pronouns *myself*, *thyself*, *himself*, etc., are used both as reflexive and as emphatic pronouns, and are used for the nominative, dative and accusative cases without change of form: *he did it himself* (emphatic, nominative), *I shall give myself the*

pleasure (reflexive, dative), *he deceived himself* (reflexive, accusative), etc.

2. In German, the ordinary personal pronouns of the first and second person also serve, in the dative and accusative, as reflexives:

I shall give myself the pleasure	Ich werde mir das Vergnügen machen
You have deceived yourself	Du hast dich getäuscht

3. In the third person, sich serves as reflexive for both dative and accusative, singular and plural, masculine, feminine and neuter, and it must be used whenever subject and object are identical, even in cases where, in English, the simple personal pronoun may be used:

The king called his ministers around him	Der König rief seine Minister um sich
She has killed herself	Sie hat sich getötet

4. If the object of an infinitive is a personal pronoun of the third person it should be rendered by the reflexive sich, as a rule, only when referring to the logical subject of the infinitive:

The physician advised him to allow himself some rest	Der Arzt riet ihm, sich einige Ruhe zu gönnen

Otherwise the simple personal pronoun should be used:

He ordered the servant to bring him some eggs	Er befahl dem Diener, ihm ein paar Eier zu bringen
He ordered a castle to be built for himself on the mountain	Er befahl, ihm ein Schloß auf dem Berge zu bauen

But after lassen, hören, sehen, in the construction ex-

plained in **120**, the reflexive should be used to refer to the subject of the governing verb:

He had a castle built for himself on the mountain	Er ließ sich ein Schloß auf dem Berge bauen
He heard himself called	Er hörte sich rufen

5. The personal pronouns used as reflexives, and the reflexive sich, are also very often used in place of the reciprocal einander:

We have not seen each other for a long time	Wir haben uns (*or* einander) lange nicht gesehen

a. Whenever a misunderstanding might arise, einander should be used, or gegenseitig *mutually* should be added to the reflexive:

They killed each other	Sie töteten einander, *or* sich gegenseitig

6. The emphatic selbst may be used to re-enforce a noun or a personal or reflexive pronoun without regard to case, number or gender, but it can never take the place of such a noun or pronoun:

He has done it himself	Er hat es selbst gethan
They can see it better than ourselves	Sie können es besser sehen als wir selbst

POSSESSIVES.

31. 1. The possessive adjectives are mein *my*, dein, *thy*, *your*, sein *his*, *its*, ihr *her*, *its*, unser *our*, euer *your*, ihr *their*, Ihr *your*. See **24–27.**

2. The possessive pronouns *mine*, *thine*, etc. (in contradistinction to the possessive adjectives *my*, *thy*, etc.) may be rendered —

a. By mein, dein, etc. declined pronominally, i. e. as adjectives are declined when not preceded by the definite

article or by another limiting word having the same endings: masc. meiner, fem. meine, neut. meines, etc.,

b. By the same words preceded by the definite article: masc. der meine, fem. die meine, neut. das meine,

c. By the adjectives meinig, deinig, etc., preceded by the definite article: masc. der meinige, fem. die meinige, neut. das meinige, etc.:

Your coat is warmer than mine	Dein Rock ist wärmer als meiner, *or* der meine, *or* der meinige

DEMONSTRATIVES.

32. The demonstratives are dieser *this, that,* jener *yon, that,* and der *this, that* (gen. sing. masc. neut. dessen, fem. deren, plur. deren; dat. plur. denen). Dieser is used when referring to a nearer, jener when referring to a remoter object; der may be employed in either case. In the genitive, however, dieser and jener are very rarely used, except adjectively. In familiar discourse, der frequently takes the place of a personal pronoun of the third person, particularly when emphasized:

This mountain is not as high as that one	Dieser Berg ist nicht so hoch wie jener
I do not want that one	Den will ich nicht
He is not my friend	Der ist nicht mein Freund

a. Dieser and jener are never used merely as determinatives; see the following paragraph.

DETERMINATIVES.

33. 1. The determinatives are der and derjenige; they are almost interchangeable, except that derjenige, being longer, can bear the stronger emphasis. The latter is de-

clined as though written in two words: nom. masc. derjenige, fem. diejenige, neut. dasjenige, gen. masc. desjenigen, etc.

2. These pronouns are used:

a. As antecedents to relative pronouns; see **34**, 1. The personal pronouns of the third person are never used in an indefinite sense as antecedents of relatives in place of the above determinatives, as they are in the English *he who, they who*, etc.

b. Before genitives and before nouns preceded by prepositions:

This house is larger than that of my father, but smaller than that on the hill	Dieses Haus ist größer als das (*or* dasjenige) meines Vaters, aber kleiner als das (*or* dasjenige) auf dem Hügel

c. Dieser or jener may be used under such circumstances only with a distinct demonstrative force; *e. g.* in the above sentence the speaker might have said jenes auf dem Hügel, if he had actually pointed at the house.

RELATIVES.

34. 1. The relatives are der and welcher. They are almost interchangeable, except that welcher, being longer, can bear the stronger emphasis. By means of the determinatives der and derjenige, and the relatives der and welcher, the English *the one who, he who*, may be expressed in four different ways:

a. der — der,
b. der — welcher,
c. derjenige — der,
d. derjenige — welcher.

2. In the genitive, however, both singular and plural, only der can, as a rule, be used:

The man whose house was burned yesterday	Der Mann dessen Haus gestern abgebrannt ist

a. A relative pronoun in the genitive case should precede the governing noun:

The steeple on the top of which you see a flag is more than 300 feet high	Der Thurm, auf dessen Spitze Sie eine Fahne sehen, ist über 300 Fuß hoch

3. The pronoun wer may be used in the sense of *he who* and its neuter was in that of *that which*, when no antecedent is expressed:

He who believes such things shows very little intelligence	Wer solche Sachen glaubt, zeigt sehr wenig Verstand
I told my friend what I had learned	Ich erzählte meinem Freunde was ich erfahren hatte

a. The neuter was is generally used for welches or das, when the antecedent is an indefinite pronoun or an adjective used as a noun:

All is not gold that glitters	Es ist nicht alles Gold was glänzt
The great things which he has done are recognized by all	Das Große, was er geleistet hat, wird von jedermann anerkannt

b. As to *whoever*, *whatever*, etc., see **165**, 3.

4. The antecedent should always be expressed when it would naturally stand in a different case from that of the relative:

He gave land to whoever wished to settle in the colony	Er gab jedem, der sich in der Colonie niederlassen wollte, Land

Or when it would be governed by a preposition:

Terrified at what had happened	Erschrocken über das was geschehen war

I am not responsible for what my friends have done	Ich bin nicht dafür (**28**, 1) verantwortlich, was meine Freunde gethan haben

5. A relative pronoun can never be omitted in German as it often is in English:

The book I read yesterday was very interesting	Das Buch das (*or* welches) ich gestern las, war sehr interessant

6. After a relative pronoun in the nominative case, which refers to a personal pronoun of the first or second person, the nominative of this personal pronoun is repeated and the verb is made to agree with it in person and number:

You who have deceived me	Du der du mich getäuscht hast

INTERROGATIVES.

35. 1. The interrogatives are wer *who* (neuter was *what*, unchangeable), and welcher *which one:*

Who are you?	Wer sind Sie?
What are you doing there?	Was thun Sie da?
Which one of these two horses do you prefer?	Welches von diesen beiden Pferden ziehen Sie vor?

2. Only welcher is used as an interrogative adjective:

Which horse do you prefer?	Welches Pferd ziehen Sie vor?
With what writer are you most familiar?	Welchen Schriftsteller kennen Sie am besten?

a. In rhetorical questions, *what a* may be translated by welch ein, welch remaining then uninflected (see **12**):

What a mountain!	Welch ein Berg!

b. What kind of is generally expressed by was für, which expression remains unaffected by gender, number, or case of its noun; when was is not preceded by a pre-

position, für and the noun may be separated from it by other elements of the sentence, subject, of course, to the general rules for the arrangement of the sentence (see **212** ff.):

What kind of a man is he?	Was für ein Mann ist er, *or* was ist er für ein Mann?
The gardener inquired with what kind of flowers he should decorate the hall	Der Gärtner fragte, mit was für Blumen er den Saal schmücken solle

INDEFINITES.

36. All. 1. After all, der should not be used except with demonstrative or determinative (**32, 33**) force; when it is omitted, all should be inflected like der; when it is used, all may or may not be inflected:

All talking was useless	Alles Reden war vergeblich
All the water in the village was spoiled	Alles Wasser im Dorfe war verdorben
All the bridges were carried away by the ice	Alle Brücken waren vom Eise fortgerissen
All the pictures which I sent to the exhibition are sold	Alle (*or* alle die, *or* all die) Gemälde, die ich auf die Ausstellung gesandt habe, sind verkauft

2. When used in the sense of *whole, entire,* ganz should be used:

All day	Den ganzen Tag
All the year round	Das ganze Jahr hindurch

3. The expression *all of* seems illogical from the German point of view, since *all* cannot be *a part of* anything, hence the genitive cannot be used:

We could not satisfy all of them	Wir konnten [sie] nicht alle befriedigen
All of his relatives are opposed to it	Seine Verwandten sind alle (*or* alle seine Verwandten sind) dagegen

37. Any. 1. In interrogative, negative and conditional clauses.

a. Not any should always be rendered by kein:

I do not know of any other road	Ich weiß keinen andern Weg

Not . . . anybody, any one. Niemand (see **47**, 2).

Not . . . anything. Nichts (see **47**, 2).

Not . . . anywhere. Nirgends.

b. Otherwise, *any* may be translated by ein, or, more emphatically, by irgend ein or irgend welch; before nouns in the plural it may be translated by irgend welch, or be left untranslated; before nouns denoting material it should be left untranslated:

Do you know of any good French teacher in this town?	Wissen Sie einen (*or* irgend einen, *or* irgend welchen) guten französischen Lehrer hier?
Did you see any fine pictures?	Haben Sie [irgend welche] schöne Bilder gesehen?
Did you buy any powder	Haben Sie Pulver gekauft?

Anybody, any one. [Irgend] jemand (see **52**, 2).

Anything. [Irgend] etwas (see **52**, 2).

Anywhere. Irgendwo.

2. = *one as well as another*, [irgend] ein beliebiger, jeder beliebige; = *every*, jeder:

Take any one of these books	Nimm [irgend] ein beliebiges von diesen Büchern
Take any (*i. e.*, which and as many as, you desire) of these books	Nimm soviele von diesen Büchern als dir beliebt
Anybody will tell you that you are mistaken	Jedermann wird dir sagen, daß du Unrecht hast
I shall do anything to please you	Ich werde alles thun dich zu befriedigen

You will find such men in any country	Solche Menschen wirst du überall finden

38. Both. 1. Beide is more often used than *both* (except as mentioned below, 2) and it may frequently be employed to render the English *two* when preceded by the article or a demonstrative:

The two enemies stood facing each other	Die beiden Feinde standen einander gegenüber

a. Articles and pronouns are never allowed to follow beide, as they may the English *both:*

Both your sisters	Deine beiden Schwestern
Both these men	Diese beiden Männer

2. In *both . . . and* do not translate *both,* except when very emphatic; then use sowohl als [auch]:

Both the officers and soldiers	Die Officiere und die Soldaten, *or* sowohl die Officiere als [auch] die Soldaten

39. Each, Every. Ordinarily, jeder, inflected like der:

Each one of them paid a fine of five marks	Jeder von ihnen (*see* **59**, 9) bezahlte fünf Mark Strafe
Every soldier received fifty cartridges	Jeder Soldat erhielt fünfzig Patronen

When no misunderstanding can arise, beide may be used in the sense of *each of two,* and alle in the sense of *every one of a number:*

Each one had a sword in his hand	Beide hatten Schwerter in den Händen
I visit my native town once every year	Ich besuche meine Vaterstadt alle Jahre einmal

Everybody. Jedermann, uninflected, except gen. **-s.**

Everything. Alles (see **17**, 2 *a*).

40. Either. 1. = *one or the other*, einer (see **48**, 1), der eine [von beiden]:

Give me either of your horses	Geben Sie mir eins (*or* das eine) Ihrer [beiden] Pferde

2. = *one as well as the other*, jeder, beide, jeder von beiden, sowohl der eine als [auch] der andere:

I shall be contented with either	Ich bin mit jedem von beiden zufrieden
On either side stood trees	Auf beiden Seiten standen Bäume
In either case	In beiden Fällen

3. *Not . . . either, neither*, keiner von beiden, weder der eine noch der andere:

I do not know either of these men	Ich kenne keinen dieser [beiden] Männer, *or* weder den einen noch den anderen dieser Männer

4. For the adverbs *either* and *neither*, see **164** and **177**.

41. Few. Wenige is inflected like der:

Few people	Wenige Leute
With few soldiers	Mit wenigen Soldaten

The indefinite article cannot be used before wenige (see **11**):

With a few shillings	Mit wenigen Schillingen

Occasionally, einige wenige *some few* is used.

42. Less. Weniger, whether used as comparative of wenig *little*, or of wenige *few*, remains uninflected:

Berlin has fewer inhabitants than Paris	Berlin hat weniger Einwohner als Paris

43. Little. 1. = *small*, adj. klein:

A little girl	Ein kleines Mädchen

2. = *a small quantity*, wenig, usually uninflected:

I have but little money	Ich habe nur wenig Geld

Never inflect ein wenig *a little*:

With a little wine	Mit ein wenig Wein

44. Many. Ordinarily, viele:

Many persons	Viele Menschen

In the singular, manch is used in the sense of *many a*; it may be followed by ein, in which case it must remain uninflected (see **12**); or ein may be omitted, in which case manch is more commonly inflected like der:

Many a fine horse	Manch ein schönes Pferd, *or* manches schöne Pferd, *or* manch schönes Pferd

In the plural, manch is inflected like der; it then means *a number of*, implying less than viele:

A number of scholars have doubted the truth of this theory	Manche Gelehrte haben die Richtigkeit dieser Theorie bezweifelt

45. More. 1. Mehr, uninflected:

More courage	Mehr Mut
With more ships	Mit mehr Schiffen

2. *One more* = *another*, noch ein:

Give me one more slice of bread	Gieb mir noch ein Stück Brot
Two more; many more	Noch zwei; noch viele

But in comparisons and in negative sentences, mehr should be used:

He had two more ships than his enemy	Er hatte zwei Schiffe mehr als sein Feind
Many more; much more	Viele mehr; viel mehr

Also in negative sentences:

I do not wish any more bread	Ich wünsche kein Brot mehr

46. Much. Viel is commonly uninflected; it may, however, be inflected like der, and should be so inflected when used in the sense of *many kinds of:*

You drink too much water	Du trinkst zu viel Wasser
We had too much rain	Wir hatten zu viel Regen
With much patience	Mit viel Geduld
Many kinds of wine grow better with age	Vieler Wein wird mit dem Alter besser

(See the adverb *much*, **176**.)

Neither. See **40**, 3.

47. No, none. 1. Kein, inflected like ein (see **48**, 1):

Is there no letter for me? None	Ist kein Brief für mich da? Keiner

2. *Not any, not a* when equal to *no* should also be rendered by kein:

I have not slept in a (*or* any) bed for six months	Seit sechs Monaten habe ich in keinem Bette geschlafen
But	
Did you not receive a letter from him? (*the speaker has in mind a certain letter*)	Haben Sie nicht einen Brief von ihm bekommen?

Nobody. Niemand, inflected like jemand (see **52**).
Nothing. Nichts, uninflected (see **17**, 2 *a*.).
Nowhere. Nirgends.

48. One. 1. The numeral adjective ein is identical with the indefinite article, hence its forms are in the nominative masc. **ein**, fem. **eine**, neut. **ein**. When used pronominally (i. e. without a noun), or as a pure numeral, its forms are masc. **einer**, fem. **eine**, neut. **eins**:

One friend; a friend	Ein Freund
One of my friends	Einer meiner Freunde
One horse; a horse	Ein Pferd
In the year four hundred and one	Im Jahre vierhundert und eins

2. *One,* preceded by an adjective should be left untranslated; the distinctive endings of the adjective make it unnecessary:

This one — that one	Dieser — jener
A new house was built on the same spot where the old one had stood	Ein neues Haus wurde auf derselben Stelle gebaut, wo das alte gestanden hatte
The only one	Der (die, das) einzige

3. Man is used in the nominative as an indefinite pronoun in the sense of *one,* and also especially in many cases in which the passive is used in English (see **94**):

One thinks *or* it is thought	Man glaubt

In the other cases einer (see **48,** 1) should be used.

49. Other. 1. Ander, inflected like an ordinary adjective; the indefinite article is never attached to it:

The other party	Die andere Partei
In another direction	In einer anderen Richtung
Some . . . others	Die einen . . . die anderen, *or* einige . . . andere
Some . . . or other	Der eine oder andere, *or* irgend ein

2. In expressions like *one after another* the definite article may be used before ein and should be used before ander:

The four brothers died one after another	Die vier Brüder starben einer (*or* der eine) nach dem anderen

3. The reciprocal *one another, each other* is to be rendered by einander or by the reflexive pronouns; see **30,** 5.

In the sense of *one more*, noch ein should be used (see **45**, 2):

Give me another slice of bread	Gib mir noch ein Stück Brot

50. Same. Unless the article is contracted with a preceding preposition, it is written with the various forms of selb in one word:

On the same day	Am selben Tage
In the same direction	In derselben Richtung
With the same right	Mit demselben Rechte

a. Derselbe is used more often than the English *the same* as a substitute for a personal pronoun, to avoid repetition or confusion. For an example see **187**.

51. Several. Einige, or mehrere, inflected regularly. Neither can take the definite article; *the several* may be rendered by die verschiedenen.

52. Some. 1. = *a small quantity*, ein wenig, or etwas:

Please get me some water	Bitte holen Sie mir ein wenig (*or* etwas) Wasser

2. = *one*, *a*, ein, or, more emphatically, irgend ein:

Some Frenchman must have painted this picture	Ein (*or* irgend ein) Franzose muß dieses Bild gemalt haben

Somebody, some one. Jemand (gen. **-es**, dat. and acc. uninflected, or **-em**, **-en**), or, more emphatically, irgend jemand.

Something. Etwas, (see **17**, 2 *a.* and **84**), or, more emphatically, irgend etwas.

Sometime. Einmal.

3. = *a few, several*, einige, mehrere; ein paar:

Please get me some books to read	Bitte holen Sie mir einige (*or* ein paar) Bücher zum Lesen
There were some Frenchmen at the hotel	Es waren einige Franzosen im Hotel
Some . . . others	Einige . . . andere, *or* die einen . . . die anderen

Sometimes. Manchmal.

4. = *about*, ungefähr:

There were some thirteen or fourteen Frenchmen at the hotel	Es waren ungefähr dreizehn oder vierzehn Franzosen im Hotel
But	
Some hundreds of Frenchmen	Einige hundert Franzosen

53. Such. 1. Solch is inflected like an ordinary adjective, but when it precedes another adjective, it may remain uninflected, and when it precedes the indefinite article (for unlike the English *such* it may also follow it, see **12**), it must remain uninflected:

Such nonsense	Solcher Unsinn
Such people	Solche Leute
Such good news	Solche (*or* solch) gute Nachrichten
Such a book	Solch ein (*or* ein solches) Buch

2. Before the indefinite article or before an adjective, so may be used in place of solch:

Such a poem	So ein Gedicht
Such a great man	So ein großer Mann, *or* ein so großer Mann
Such good news	So gute Nachrichten

(See **12**).

Numbers and Cases.

SINGULAR AND PLURAL.

54. If each one of several subjects of a kind stands in the same general and special relation toward one, and only one, of a like number of objects also of a kind, the object is generally put, distributively, in the singular, while the subject is put, collectively, in the plural:

The soldiers presented arms	Die Soldaten präsentirten das Gewehr (*each one only one rifle or sword*)
Many men lost their lives	Viele Menschen verloren das (*see* **5**) Leben
All took off their hats	Alle nahmen den Hut ab
We turned our backs on him	Wir kehrten ihm den Rücken zu

55. In expressing aggregate measurement, masculine and neuter nouns are put in the singular, feminine nouns, except Mark *mark*, in the plural:

This room is fifteen feet long and thirteen feet six inches wide	Dieses Zimmer ist fünfzehn Fuß lang und dreizehn Fuß sechs Zoll breit
I need ten pounds of flour	Ich brauche zehn Pfund Mehl
In the German army a company has two hundred and fifty men	Im deutschen Heere hat eine Compagnie zweihundert und fünfzig Mann
This book costs six marks *But*	Dieses Buch kostet sechs Mark
We marched twenty miles farther	Wir marschierten zwanzig Meilen (*fem.*) weiter

Similarly, in expressing the time of day, Uhr remains unvaried:

At ten o'clock	Um zehn Uhr; *see* **153**, 6.

NOMINATIVE.

56. The nominative is used 1) to express the subject:

The bird sings	Der Vogel singt

2. In the predicate with neuter verbs and with the passive of verbs which take two accusatives in the active (see **75**):

He became an excellent scholar	Er wurde ein vorzüglicher Gelehrter
Maximilian I. was called the last knight	Maximilian der Erste wurde der letzte Ritter genannt

a. After werden in the sense of *be changed into,* the construction explained in **76, 1** should be used:

The swan became a beautiful maiden	Der Schwan wurde zu einer schönen Jungfrau

GENITIVE.

57. The German genitive represents 1) the English possessive:

My father's house	Meines Vaters Haus

2. Many of the relations expressed in English by the preposition *of:*

The house of my father	Das Haus meines Vaters
The king of the country	Der König des Landes
The works of Shakespeare	Die Werke Shakespeare's
Many of his friends	Viele seiner Freunde
The singing of the birds	Der Gesang der Vögel
The singing of these songs	Das Singen dieser Lieder

58. Ordinarily, only genitives of proper names, and, much less frequently, such of nouns denoting persons, are placed before the governing noun; in that case, as in English, the governing noun has no article:

Charles' father	Karls Vater
This girl's mother	Dieses Mädchens Mutter, *or, more commonly,* die Mutter dieses Mädchens

59. The following uses of *of* require special attention:

1. In formulæ of rank or title, von is used:

The king of England	Der König von England
The mayor of Berlin	Der Bürgermeister von Berlin

2. A proper name is never subordinated to a generic term, but is placed in apposition:

The city of Rome	Die Stadt Rom
He received the name of Alexander	Er erhielt den Namen Alexander

3. The genitive may be used to denote a quality or characteristic:

An American of German descent	Ein Amerikaner deutscher Abkunft

A few such genitives are common in the predicate, after neuter verbs, and one or two are used adverbially:

They were all of one opinion	Sie waren alle einer Ansicht, einer Meinung, eines Sinnes
We were of good cheer, in good humour	Wir waren guter Dinge, guter Laune
He had to return without having accomplished anything	Er mußte unverrichteter Sache (*or* Dinge) zurückkehren

4. But more often, a quality or characteristic is expressed by von with the dative; and to express material, either von or aus should be used:

A knife of the finest steel	Ein Messer vom feinsten Stahle
A piece of the proper length	Ein Stück von der richtigen Länge
The jeweller made a little box of ebony and silver	Der Goldschmied machte ein Kästchen aus Ebenholz und Silber

a. From most of the nouns denoting material, adjectives are derived which may be used in place of the noun preceded by von:

A shield of silver	Ein silberner Schild
A dress of black silk	Ein schwarzseidenes Kleid

5. To denote origin from, or connection with, von or aus should be used:

He came of a good family	Er stammte aus guter (*see* **8**) Familie
Professor Helmholtz of Berlin has arrived	Professor Helmholtz aus Berlin ist angekommen
But	
Professor Helmholtz of Berlin has made an important discovery	Professor Helmholtz in Berlin hat eine wichtige Entdeckung gemacht

6. After a noun denoting measure, definite or indefinite, the thing measured does not generally stand in the genitive, but remains uninflected:

A pound of gold	Ein Pfund Gold
A piece of glass	Ein Stück Glas
A bottle of wine	Eine Flasche Wein
A large number of people	Eine Menge Leute

a. If the second noun be preceded by an adjective, it may, but need not, be put in the genitive:

A pound of fine gold	Ein Pfund feinen Goldes

7. In familiar discourse, von with the dative is quite frequently used for the genitive:

Many of our soldiers	Viele von unseren Soldaten, *for the more dignified* viele unserer Soldaten
The most beautiful woman of all	Die schönste von allen (*see* **23**)
The vicinity of Berlin	Die Umgegend von Berlin
A friend of my father's (*see below*, 13)	Ein Freund von meinem Vater, *for the more dignified* ein Freund meines Vaters

a. This must be done when, for rhetorical reasons, the genitive is to be separated from the governing noun or pronoun:

Of his friends some believed him innocent, some guilty	Von seinen Freunden hielten ihn einige für schuldig, andere für unschuldig.

b. As a rule, von with the dative should be substituted for a partitive genitive of a relative pronoun:

I met ten soldiers, five of whom were wounded	Ich begegnete zehn Soldaten, von denen fünf (**34**, 2 *a*) verwundet waren
But	
I met a company of soldiers whose captain was wounded	Ich begegnete eine Compagnie Soldaten, (*see above*, 6) deren (*possessive genitive*) Hauptmann verwundet war

8. In dates the name of the month follows the ordinal numeral without sign of inflection:

The fourth of July	Der vierte Juli

(*See* **80**, 1).

9. The genitives of personal pronouns should not be used except when dependent on certain verbs and adjectives requiring a genitive for an object (**61, 62**); otherwise von should be used:

I remember you	Ich erinnere mich eurer
But	
One of you	Einer von euch
Some of them	Einige von ihnen

10. Instead of a genitive, von with the dative, or some other construction, should be used, whenever neither the ending of the word itself, nor that of any qualifying word before it, would mark it as a genitive:

The children of men who have died for their country	Die Kinder von Männern die für ihr Vaterland gestorben sind
I remember him	Ich erinnere mich seiner
But	
I remember nothing	Ich erinnere mich an nichts

11. The construction of one genitive depending on another should ordinarily be avoided. This may be done in various ways, especially by the use of von, with the dative, or by that of an adjective:

The rumor of Macbeth's wicked deeds	Das Gerücht von Macbeths bösen Thaten, *rather than* das Gerücht der bösen Thaten Macbeths
Every part of the king's dominion	Jeder Bezirk des königlichen Gebietes

12. Very often a compound noun may be used instead of a noun with a dependent genitive:

The minister of war	Der Kriegsminister
A manufacturer of cigars	Ein Cigarrenfabrikant

13. The so-called "double possessive" should be rendered by the simple genitive:

A friend of my father's	Ein Freund meines Vaters
A friend of mine	Ein Freund von mir (*see above*, 9), *or*, *better*, einer (*see* **48**, 1) meiner Freunde

14. Whenever *of* is synonymous with *about*, it should be translated by von (with dat.) or über (with acc.):

We spoke of him	Wir sprachen von ihm, *or* über ihn
This chapter treats of Frederick the Great	Dieses Kapitel handelt von Friedrich dem Großen

60. The genitive is used to denote time, generally more or less indefinite, in certain fixed expressions:

In the morning	[Des] Morgens
In the evening	[Des] Abends
At night	[Des] Nachts (*irregular*, *from* die Nacht)
On Sunday	[Des] Sonntags; *similarly* [des] Montags, *etc.*

One (*or* some) day	Eines Tages; *similarly* one forenoon, eines Vormittags, *etc.*
One (*or* some) morning	Eines Morgens
One (*or* some) evening	Eines Abends

a. Instead of this genitive a suitable preposition may, of course, be used:

In the morning	Am Morgen
In the evening	Am Abend
In the night	In der Nacht

b. Definite time is expressed by the accusative or by a preposition (see **80**, 1):

On the evening before his departure	Den (*or* am) Abend vor seiner Abreise

61. A number of adjectives take a genitive as a complement: *he was worthy of this distinction* er war dieser Auszeichnung würdig. The most common of them are:

bedürftig needing	kundig knowing
bewußt conscious	müde tired
eingedenk mindful, *also* uneingedenk	satt sated; tired
fähig, capable, *also* unfähig	schuldig guilty, *also* unschuldig
froh glad	sicher sure
gewahr aware	teilhaftig partaking
gewiß sure	verdächtig suspected
gewohnt accustomed	verlustig losing
inne (*properly an adverb*) aware, *particularly* inne werden become aware	voll full
	wert worthy, *also* unwert
	würdig worthy, *also* unwürdig
	überdrüssig weary, disgusted

a. Some of these adjectives admit also of other constructions and these constructions must be used in the cases stated **59**, 10; see APPENDIX **A**.

62. A number of verbs take a genitive as an object.

1. Some verbs take a genitive as a direct object; most of them also admit of other constructions (see APPENDIX **B**) and these constructions must be used in the cases stated **59**, 10. The most common of them are:

achten heed	gedenken remember, mention
bedürfen need	genießen enjoy
begehren desire	harren wait for
brauchen need	pflegen take care of
ermangeln be in want of	schonen spare
erwähnen mention	

Thus:

He remembered the services which the great statesman had rendered to his country	Er gedachte der Dienste, die der große Staatsmann seinem Vaterlande geleistet hatte
This passage requires some further explanation	Diese Stelle bedarf weiterer Erklärung
Spare him	Schone seiner

2. As in English, a number of verbs take a genitive in addition to a direct object in the accusative. Usually the direct object is a person, the remoter object, in the genitive, a thing:

They convicted him of murder	Sie überführten ihn des Mordes
I assured him of my personal respect	Ich versicherte ihn meiner persönlichen Hochachtung

In the passive construction, the accusative, of course, becomes a nominative, the genitive remains:

He was deprived of his influence	Er wurde seines Einflusses beraubt

Such verbs are those of *accusing, convicting, convincing, depriving, admonishing, assuring* and a few others:

anklagen accuse	entbinden release
berauben deprive	entheben deliver, remove
beschuldigen accuse	entlassen discharge, dismiss

entsetzen depose	überheben relieve
entwöhnen disaccustom	versichern assure
freisprechen, lossprechen acquit	würdigen consider worthy
überführen, überweisen convict	zeihen accuse

3. A number of verbs, reflexive in German, but corresponding in meaning to English common transitive or neuter verbs, may take a genitive as an object in addition to their regular reflexive object:

I remember the passage perfectly well	Ich erinnere mich der Stelle ganz genau
He was ashamed of his conduct	Er schämte sich seines Betragens
He boasted of his knowledge of French	Er rühmte sich seiner Kenntniß des Französischen

Such verbs are, among others:

sich annehmen take an interest in	sich entsinnen remember
sich bedienen make use	sich erbarmen take pity on
sich befleißigen (befleißen) apply one's self	sich erinnern remember
	sich erwehren resist
sich bemächtigen take possession	sich erfreuen be glad, enjoy
sich entäußern get rid	sich freuen rejoice
sich enthalten abstain	sich rühmen boast
sich entledigen get rid	sich schämen be ashamed
sich entschlagen part with	sich weigern refuse

a. Some of these verbs admit also of other constructions (see APPENDIX **B**), and these constructions must be used in the cases stated **59**, 10.

DATIVE.

63. The indirect object is expressed in English either by the simple objective case: *he gave the driver the money;* or, whenever it does not immediately follow the verb, by means of the preposition to: *he gave the money to the driver.* In German the dative is used in either case, as its distinctive endings allow it to take any posi-

tion in the sentence without injury to the sense: er gab dem Kutscher das Geld, or er gab das Geld dem Kutscher.

a. Be careful not to mistake the indirect object for the direct or vice versa. In doubtful cases try to put *to* before the object; if you can do so, either by a re-arrangement of the sentence or otherwise, it is the indirect object and should be translated by the German dative.

b. Whenever it is possible to dispense with *to*, either by a re-arrangement of the sentence or otherwise, the simple dative should be used in German:

He lent his pencil to his neighbor = he lent his neighbor his pencil	Er lieh seinem Nachbarn seinen Bleistift
He showed his house to his new friends = he showed his new friends his house	Er zeigte seinen neuen Freunden sein Haus
The king gave [to] him his crown and his sword	Der König gab ihm seine Krone und sein Schwert

c. Whenever it is not possible to dispense with *to*, either by a re-arrangement of the sentence, or otherwise, a suitable preposition should be used; see **199**.

64. In English the indirect object of an active verb is often made the subject of a passive verb; this cannot be done in German and the dative must remain a dative:

The king gave him permission = he was given permission by the king	Der König gab ihm Erlaubniß = ihm wurde vom König Erlaubniß gegeben
He did as the general had commanded him = he did as he had been commanded by the general	Er that wie ihm der General befohlen hatte = er that wie ihm von dem General befohlen worden war
He was told	Es wurde ihm gesagt
As I was told	Wie mir gesagt wurde (**29, 1** *d*).

65. The following verbs, corresponding to English transitive verbs (**83**), are regarded as intransitive in German and take, therefore, a dative as their sole object:

antworten answer	gefallen please
begegnen meet	helfen help
danken thank	nahen (*also* sich nähern) approach
dienen serve	raten advise
drohen threaten	schaden injure
fehlen be wanting, ail	schmeicheln flatter
folgen follow	trauen trust
gehorchen obey	trotzen defy

66. A number of verbs take a dative of the person and an accusative of the thing, the latter often a neuter pronoun:

He has given me permission	Er hat es mir erlaubt, *lit.* 'he has permitted it to me'

The accusative may be replaced by an infinitive with zu, or by a subordinate clause introduced by daß:

He commanded him to be silent	Er gebot (befahl) ihm Stillschweigen, *or* still zu schweigen, *or* daß er still schweigen solle

Such verbs are:

befehlen, gebieten *order*, danken, verdanken *be indebted for*, erlauben *permit*, vergeben, verzeihen *pardon, forgive.*

67. The dative may be used after verbs denoting *delivering, sending, transmitting, writing*, etc., but a preposition is often used for greater emphasis:

The courier delivered the despatches to the ambassador	Der Courier übergab die Depeschen dem Gesandten, *or* an den Gesandten; *see* **199**, 1 *b*.

68. After sagen *say*, zu, with the dative, should be used when the words actually said are quoted or referred to;

when merely their general meaning is of importance, the simple dative is sufficient:

He said to his brother: "I will go in your place"	Er sagte zu seinem Bruder: „ich will anstatt deiner hingehen"
He said to him he would go	Er sagte ihm, er würde hingehen
I have never said these words to him	Ich habe diese Worte nie zu ihm gesagt
I told you so	Ich habe es dir gesagt

69. After verbs of removal the dative is used to express the English *from:*

He stole my watch from me	Er stahl mir die (meine) Uhr
The policeman took the pistol away from him	Der Polizist nahm ihm die Pistole weg

70. The dative is used after many verbs compounded (see **130**) with ab, an, auf, aus, bei, ein, entgegen, nach, unter, vor, wieder, zu and the inseparable prefix ent-:

Let us go to meet him	Laßt uns ihm entgegengehen
The ambassador submitted the report to the king	Der Gesandte unterbreitete den Bericht dem Könige
The youth resisted all temptations	Der Jüngling widerstand allen Versuchungen
I have complied with his wish	Ich bin seinem Wunsche nachgekommen

See APPENDIX **B.**

71. The dative often takes the place of an English possessive genitive or possessive adjective qualifying a noun which is then usually preceded by the definite article:

He has broken his arm	Er hat sich den Arm gebrochen
He hurled a stone at the head of his enemy	Er warf seinem Feinde einen Stein an den Kopf
He threw himself at the feet of the angel	Er warf sich dem Engel zu Füßen
The town was decorated in his honor	Die Stadt war ihm zu Ehren geschmückt

72. The dative may often be used after a transitive verb accompanied by a direct object, to express the English *for* ("dative of interest"):

He bought a horse for his son	Er kaufte seinem Sohne ein Pferd

a. This dative ("of interest"), particularly of personal pronouns, is often used with weakened force when it is not absolutely essential to the context:

I have bought a house	Ich habe mir ein Haus gekauft
The king took a wife	Der König nahm sich eine Frau

73. The dative is used with many adjectives the English equivalents of which are followed by *to* (see APPENDIX **A**; also **231**, 2 and 3):

He remained faithful to her	Er blieb ihr treu
The weather was favorable to our undertaking	Das Wetter war unserem Unternehmen günstig

ACCUSATIVE.

74. The accusative is used, as in English, to express the direct object:

She wrote a letter	Sie schrieb einen Brief

75. The verbs of *naming*, *calling*, etc., take two accusatives in the active and two nominatives in the passive voice:

He called me his friend	Er nannte mich seinen Freund; *see* **56**, 2

76. 1. The verbs of *choosing*, *electing*, *appointing*, etc., which in English take two accusatives, take only one in German, namely the direct object; the other accusative (the factitive predicate) must be translated by the preposition zu with the noun in the dative, preceded in the

singular by the article, which is always contracted with the preposition, or by a possessive adjective:

The people elected him president	Das Volk erwählte ihn zum Präsidenten
The king appointed him his counsellor	Der König ernannte ihn zu seinem Ratgeber

Similarly in the passive:

He was chosen leader	Er wurde zum Führer erwählt

2. With the verbs of *considering, declaring*, etc., the factitive predicate is expressed by means of als or für with the accusative:

He regarded it as a disgrace	Er sah es als (*or* für) eine Schande an

In the passive, the nominative is used after als, the accusative after für:

He was considered an honest man	Er wurde als ein ehrlicher Mann (*or* für einen ehrlichen Mann) angesehen

77. Lehren *teach*, takes two accusatives:

He taught me French	Er lehrte mich Französisch

78. A few adjectives which formerly took a genitive, may now take an accusative, more commonly that of a pronoun:

I have had enough of it	Ich bin es (*originally a genitive*) satt
I am contented with it	Ich bin es zufrieden
I am tired of this work	Ich bin diese Arbeit müde

79. 1. The accusative is used to denote measure:

The piece of steel was one foot and six inches long and one inch thick	Das Stück Stahl (*see* **59**, 6) war einen Fuß und sechs Zoll (*see* **55**) lang und einen Zoll dick

The ticket cost one thaler	Das Billet kostete einen Thaler
That fellow is not worth powder and shot	Der Kerl ist keinen Schuß Pulver wert

2. Similarly the accusative is often used after verbs of motion to denote the distance or the extent of the motion, or the way, particularly when the verb is qualified by one of the adverbs daher, dahin, entlang *along*, herab, hinab *down*, herauf, hinauf *up*, herunter, hinunter *down*, hindurch *through* (**130—134**):

He had to ride five miles before he met any one	Er mußte fünf Meilen reiten, ehe er irgend jemandem begegnete
We marched along a tedious road	Wir zogen eine langweilige Straße dahin
The stone rolled down the mountain	Der Stein rollte den Berg hinab
He could hardly ascend the stairs	Er konnte kaum die Treppe hinaufsteigen

a. Sometimes, a verb of motion may be understood, without being expressed:

Along the road we noticed many signs of the enemy's flight	Den Weg entlang bemerkten wir viele Anzeichen von der Flucht des Feindes

80. 1. While more or less indefinite time may be expressed by the genitive (see **60**), definite time is generally expressed by the accusative; instead of the accusative, a suitable preposition may often be used:

He was at my house this morning	Diesen Morgen (*or* heute Morgen) war er bei mir
I shall go to Berlin next week, the first of March	Nächste Woche, den ersten März (*or* am ersten März) gehe ich nach Berlin
Cambridge, October 21, 1891	Cambridge, den 21. (*pronounce* einundzwanzigsten) October 1891; *see* **59**, 6

2. Duration of time is also expressed by the accusative (see **166**, I, 6):

He slept the whole night	Er schlief die ganze Nacht
We were on the ocean for five weeks	Wir waren fünf Wochen auf der See

a. Such an accusative is often re-enforced by an adverb following it:

He had eaten nothing for three days	Er hatte drei Tage lang (*or* hindurch) nichts gegessen

81. The accusative is sometimes used absolutely, when qualified by a past participle or by an adverbial phrase:

He entered the room with his hat in his hand	Den Hut in der Hand trat er ins Zimmer
At the table sat a man, his head resting on his hands	Am Tische saß ein Mann, den Kopf in die Hände gestützt

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Verbs.

82. A verb must agree in person and number with its logical subject:

Three persons are standing in front of your house	Drei Personen stehen vor eurem Hause
There are three persons standing in front of your house	Es stehen (*see* **192**, 3) drei Personen vor eurem Hause

a. If the subject is a collective noun, the same rules should be observed that apply to pronouns. See **26**.

TRANSITIVES AND INTRANSITIVES.

83. The German, unlike the English, has only very few verbs which may be used both transitively and intransitively, e. g., brennen *burn;* as a rule, the two classes

must be carefully kept apart: *to watch*, as an intransitive verb, is wachen, as a transitive, bewachen.

a. The most important verbs that are intransitive in German and correspond in meaning to English transitives are given in **65**.

b. An English intransitive verb which has no precise intransitive equivalent in German, should be rendered by the reflexive:

He turned round	Er drehte sich um

c. The prefix be– may be prefixed to many intransitive and some reflexive verbs to take the place of a preposition like auf, über, *on, upon, about*, etc., and thus change an intransitive into a transitive: klagen *moan*, beklagen *bemoan;* schreiben *write*, beschreiben *write on* or *about, describe;* sich wundern *wonder*, bewundern (*wonder at*), *admire.*

IMPERSONALS.

84. A verb having for its subject the indefinite es (**29**, 2) is called an impersonal verb. Some verbs, by virtue of their meanings, are more commonly used as impersonals; others may be used as personals or impersonals; others, again, are ordinarily personal.

1. The verbs expressing the most common phenomena of nature are generally impersonal: *it rains* es regnet; similarly:

blitzen lighten	schneien snow
donnern thunder	stürmen storm
hageln hail	wehen blow

2. A number of words admit of a personal or impersonal construction without material difference in mean-

ing; in the impersonal construction, however, the indefinite es is generally omitted when any other element of the sentence precedes the verb:

He was hungry	(Er war hungrig, *or*) er hungerte, *or* es hungerte ihn, *or* ihn hungerte
I dreamed last night that he was dead	Ich träumte letzte Nacht, daß er tot sei, *or* es träumte mir ꝛc., *or* mir träumte ꝛc.

a. Some of these verbs, when used as impersonals, take an accusative as an object:

I am hungry	Es hungert mich; *see above*
I am thirsty	Es dürstet mich
I am cold	Es friert mich
I grieve	Es jammert mich
I long for	Es gelüstet mich (*with gen. or with* nach *and dat.*)

b. Others take a dative:

I am afraid of him	Es graut mir vor ihm; (*reflexively*, ich graue mich vor ihm)

3. The indefinite es may be used to express the unknown subject of any verb:

Something rustled among the dry leaves, *or* there was a rustling *etc.*	Es raschelte in den trockenen Blättern
There is a knock, *or* somebody is knocking	Es klopft

In this case, es must be retained when some other element of the sentence precedes the verb:

Suddenly there was a knock	Plötzlich klopfte es

4. Of intransitive verbs (including transitive verbs used like intransitives, without a direct object) an impersonal passive may be formed, expressing, without reference to an agent, that a certain act is performed;

There was playing and dancing	Es wurde gespielt und gesungen
There was much laughter	Es wurde viel gelacht
Much assistance was rendered [to] him	Es wurde ihm viel geholfen

a. When any other element of the sentence precedes the verb, es must be omitted:

Smoking is not permitted in this room	Es darf in diesem Zimmer nicht geraucht werden, *or* in diesem Zimmer darf nicht geraucht werden (*See* **29**, 1 *d.*)

AUXILIARIES.

85. The verb thun *do* should not be used as an auxiliary, nor, unless accompanied by an object, as a substitute for the principal verb:

Do you sing? No, I do not	Singen Sie? Nein, ich singe nicht
I finished my work this morning; did you, too? Yes, I did	Ich habe heute Morgen meine Arbeit vollendet; haben Sie es (*see* **29**, 1 *d*) auch gethan? Ja, ich auch

86. The auxiliaries haben, sein and werden are not used in answers to questions or in emphatic affirmations, without the important object, predicate or adverb previously expressed or a word representing them:

Did you not have a copy of Goethe's Faust with you? Yes, I did	Hatten Sie nicht ein Exemplar von Goethe's Faust bei sich? Ja, ich hatte eins
Were you in Paris at that time? No, I was not	Waren Sie damals in Paris? Nein, ich war nicht da
He claims that I have not paid this bill, but I have	Er behauptet, daß ich diese Rechnung noch nicht bezahlt habe; ich habe es aber doch gethan

PERFECT AND PLUPERFECT.

87. 1. The perfect and pluperfect tenses are formed by means of the auxiliary haben, as in English by means of *have:*

I have read your letter	Ich habe Ihren Brief gelesen
It had snowed	Es hatte geschneit

2. But intransitive verbs, expressing motion from one place to another, or transition from one condition to another, usually take sein as auxiliary, instead of haben:

He has arrived, landed, departed, died	Er ist angekommen, gelandet, abgereist, gestorben
He has slept	Er hat geschlafen
But	
He has fallen asleep	Er ist eingeschlafen

a. Here belongs also gelingen *turn out as desired,* usually translated by means of *succeed:*

The attempt was successful	Der Versuch gelang
I have succeeded in it	Es ist mir gelungen
The prisoner had succeeded in opening the door	Es war dem Gefangenen gelungen die Thür zu öffnen; *see* **128**, 3 *b*.

Also mißlingen:

He has failed in the attempt	Der Versuch ist ihm mißlungen

3. Sein *be* and bleiben *remain* also take sein as auxiliary, instead of haben:

I have already been there	Ich bin schon dagewesen
He had remained at home	Er war zu Haus geblieben

FUTURE AND CONDITIONAL.

88. Never express the pure future or conditional by sollen or wollen; see **104** and **105**.

89. 1. The future is expressed by the present of werden and the present infinitive:

I shall come	Ich werde kommen
He will come	Er wird kommen
He will be sent away	Er wird weggeschickt werden

a. In indirect discourse (see **114–115**) the conditional (see **90**, 1) may be used, instead of the future subjunctive:

He said that he would write often	Er sagte, daß er oft schreiben werde, *or* würde
I was told my request would be refused	Man sagte mir, meine Bitte werde (*or* würde) mir abgeschlagen werden

2. The future perfect is expressed by the same forms of werden and the perfect infinitive:

He will then have finished his work	Dann wird er seine Arbeit beendet haben

a. In indirect discourse (see **114–115**) the conditional perfect (see **90**, 2) may be used, instead of the future perfect subjunctive:

He wrote that, by next Monday, he would have read the book through	Er schrieb, daß er das Buch am nächsten Montag durchgelesen haben werde, *or* würde

90. 1. The conditional is expressed by the preterit subjunctive of werden and the infinitive:

He would go with us, if he could	Er würde mit uns gehen, wenn er könnte
He would be sent away, if he did it again	Er würde fortgeschickt werden, wenn er es wieder thäte

a. Instead of the conditional, the preterit subjunctive may be used (see **117**, 2):

Er ginge mit uns, *instead of* er würde mit uns gehen
Er würde fortgeschickt, *instead of* er würde fortgeschickt werden

2. The conditional perfect is expressed by the same forms of werden and the perfect infinitive:

He would have done it if he had been able	Er würde es gethan haben, wenn er es gekonnt hätte
He would have been sent away if he had done it again	Er würde fortgeschickt worden sein, wenn er es wieder gethan hätte

a. Instead of the conditional perfect, the pluperfect subjunctive may be used (see **117**, 2):

Er hätte es gethan, *instead of* er würde es gethan haben
Er wäre fortgeschickt worden, *instead of* er würde fortgeschickt worden sein

PASSIVE.

91. The passive is formed by means of the auxiliary werden and the past participle of the principal verb. The auxiliary should stand in the same tense in which the principal verb would stand in the active voice; in doubtful cases it is well, therefore, to change the construction into the active, to ascertain what tense should be used. Thus:

Active.	Passive.
	Present.
He builds the house Er baut das Haus	The house is [being] built by him Das Haus wird von ihm gebaut
	Preterit.
He built the house Er baute das Haus	The house was [being] built by him Das Haus wurde von ihm gebaut
	Perfect.
He has built the house Er hat das Haus gebaut	The house has been built by him Das Haus ist von ihm gebaut worden
	Pluperfect.
He had built the house Er hatte das Haus gebaut	The house had been built by him Das Haus war von ihm gebaut worden
	Future.
He will build the house Er wird das Haus bauen	The house will be built by him Das Haus wird von ihm gebaut werden

Future Perfect.

He will have built the house	The house will have been built by him
Er wird das Haus gebaut haben	Das Haus wird von ihm gebaut worden sein

a. Notice that the forms *is being built, was being built,* etc., are to be rendered by the simple passive: wird gebaut, wurde gebaut, etc.; see **124**, 3 *b*.

92. As the meaning of werden is *to become,* the above forms of the passive can only be used when *a becoming* or, in other words, *a change* in condition, an occurrence, is to be expressed. Whenever not so much the change in condition, but rather the new condition itself is to be emphasized, either as resulting from the change or, for its own sake, as a permanent condition, then the auxiliary sein should be used, as in English *to be:*

Occurrence.	Condition.
Fishes are caught in nets or with hooks	He is caught (*i. e.*, he has been caught)
Fische werden in Netzen oder mit Angelhaken gefangen	Er ist gefangen
The fire was extinguished by the occupants of the house	When the engine arrived, the fire was already extinguished
Das Feuer wurde von den Bewohnern des Hauses gelöscht	Als die Feuerspritze ankam, war das Feuer schon gelöscht
When we reached the ship, the sails were hoisted (= the sailors hoisted the sails)	When we reached the ship, the sails were already hoisted
Als wir das Schiff erreichten, wurden die Segel aufgezogen	Als wir das Schiff erreichten, waren die Segel schon aufgezogen
She was received by her maidens and dressed in magnificent garments	She was beautiful and was dressed like a queen

Sie wurde von ihren Jungfrauen empfangen und in prächtige Gewänder gekleidet	Sie war schön und war wie eine Königin gekleidet
The bridge will be blown up to-morrow	Before you can prevent it, the bridge will be blown up
Morgen wird die Brücke gesprengt werden	Ehe Sie es verhindern können, wird die Brücke gesprengt sein

93. Do not use the passive unless you wish to emphasize the object as acted upon, rather than the agent as acting:

Luther translated the Bible into German so that it could be read by the whole people and not only by the clergy	Luther übersetzte die Bibel ins Deutsche, so daß das ganze Volk sie lesen konnte und nicht nur die Geistlichkeit

The active voice should be used here, because the people are evidently thought of as readers of the Bible, rather than the Bible, for its own sake, as being read; but:

The general was killed by a cannon ball	Der General wurde von einer Kanonenkugel getötet

a. When only the act, but not the agent is to be emphasized, the impersonal passive may be used; see **84**, 4.

94. The English passive may often be rendered by the indefinite pronoun man and the active:

It is thought	Man glaubt
The books were shown to him	Die Bücher wurden ihm gezeigt, *or* man zeigte ihm die Bücher

a. This should always be done when an infinitive preceded by *to* is dependent on a passive verb, and it may then be necessary to substitute a subordinate clause for the infinitive:

He was heard to exclaim	Man hörte ihn ausrufen
He was seen to fall to the ground	Man sah ihn zu Boden fallen, *or* man sah, wie er zu Boden fiel.

He was thought to be insane	Man glaubte, daß er wahnsinnig sei; *see* **122**

95. Sometimes an intransitive verb may be used to translate the English passive when no agent is mentioned:

Seven horses were burnt	Sieben Pferde verbrannten

MODAL AUXILIARIES.

96. The German modal auxiliaries dürfen *be allowed to* (*dare*), können *be able to* (*can*), mögen *like to* (*may*), müssen *be compelled to* (*must*), sollen *be obliged to* (*shall*), wollen *wish to* (*will*) are much more extensively used than the English *can, may,* etc., because they have infinitives and participles, and can, therefore, form compound tenses, while their English equivalents are defective to that extent:

I can read	Ich kann lesen
I have been able to read	Ich habe lesen können
I shall be able to read	Ich werde lesen können, *etc.*

(*See* **119**, 2 *b.*)

97. The modal auxiliaries may be used as independent verbs with neuter pronouns as objects:

He is not allowed to do that	Er darf das nicht thun
She will be compelled to do it	Sie wird es thun müssen

Or with adverbs of place, when a verb of motion is understood (see **135**).

He cannot get out	Er kann nicht heraus

And können, mögen and wollen, when used in certain senses, may take nouns or pronouns as objects; see **101**, 5, **102**, 2, **105**, 4.

98. When a modal auxiliary in the perfect or pluperfect is accompanied by an infinitive, its past participle assumes the form of an infinitive:

He has wanted it	Er hat es gewollt
He has wanted to do it	Er hat es thun wollen
She has been compelled to do it	Sie hat es thun müssen

a. The same is true of heißen *command*, helfen *help*, hören *hear*, lassen *let, cause*, sehen *see;* see **119**, 3:

He has helped me to carry out my plan	Er hat mir meinen Plan ausführen helfen
I have heard her sing	Ich habe sie singen hören
We have let him depart	Wir haben ihn abreisen lassen; *see* **120**

99. The possession of a past participle enables the German modal auxiliaries to form pluperfects and pluperfect subjectives:

He had been able to come	Er hatte kommen können
He would have been able to come, *for which the more common* he could have come	Er hätte kommen können
He should (*or* ought to) have come	Er hätte kommen sollen

100. Dürfen. 1. Dürfen means now *be allowed to, have a right to; dare* should be translated by wagen (see **119**, 4):

All students are allowed to make use of the library	Alle Studenten dürfen die Bibliothek benutzen
The citizens did not dare refuse the general's demands	Die Bürger wagten es (**29**, 1 *d*) nicht, die Forderungen des Generals abzuschlagen

2. Hence dürfen should be used to express *may*, when used in the sense of *be allowed to, have a right to:*

The doctor said I might walk for half an hour	Der Doktor sagte, ich dürfte eine halbe Stunde spazieren gehen

3. It should be used for müssen, when *must not* is equivalent to *be not allowed to, ought not to:*

I must not go out after dark	Ich darf nach Sonnenuntergang nicht ausgehen

4. It may be used, particularly in the preterit subjunctive (see **117**), to make a cautious statement:

You are right, I dare say	Sie dürften wohl Recht haben

5. Wagen dürfen is not an uncommon pleonasm:

May I [venture to] offer you my company?	Darf ich es wagen, Ihnen meine Begleitung anzubieten?

101. Können. 1. Können corresponds to the English *can*:

He cannot read nor write	Er kann weder lesen noch schreiben
He could not be present	Er konnte nicht anwesend sein

2. Ordinarily, also *be able to* should be rendered by können; the circumlocutions fähig sein, im Stande sein should be reserved for occasions where they are needed for the sake of variety:

He has been unable to get permission	Er hat keine Erlaubniß erhalten können
She will be unable to leave the house for six weeks	Sie wird sechs Wochen lang das Haus nicht verlassen können

3. Können is used to express an absolute possibility:

He could come if he would	Er könnte kommen wenn er wollte

a. To express a possibility as conceded by the writer or speaker, either können or mögen may be used, the former being perhaps more common in the ordinary language, especially in the present tense:

He may come at three o'clock or at seven o'clock	Er kann um drei Uhr oder um sieben Uhr kommen
You may be right	Du kannst (*or* magst) Recht haben
It might embarrass her	Es könnte sie in Verlegenheit bringen

4. Können is used, even more often than the English *can*, in the sense of *be allowed to, may:*

You can go now	Sie können jetzt gehen

5. In the spoken language, können is often used in the sense of *know,* in speaking of a science or a language:

He knows French very well	Er kann sehr gut Französisch

6. Können should never be confounded with kennen *know.* As between kennen and wissen, both meaning *know,* it may be said that wissen is used more particularly of facts, kennen of persons and things, so that the latter may be said to be synonymous with *be acquainted with:*

I know him well	Ich kenne ihn gut
I know who he is	Ich weiß, wer er ist
I know his house (*i. e.*, I know where he lives)	Ich weiß sein Haus
I know his house (*i. e.*, I have been in it and know how it is arranged, *etc.*)	Ich kenne sein Haus

102. Mögen. 1. Mögen may be used to express a possibility as conceded by the writer or speaker; in this sense it interchanges with können; see **101,** 3 *a.*

2. It may be used, as a transitive verb, in the sense of *like* and, with an infinitive, in the sense of *like to, care to:*

She did not like him	Sie mochte ihn nicht
I do not care to see him now	Ich mag ihn jetzt nicht sehen
He did not like to ride with us, because his horse was somewhat lame	Er mochte nicht mit uns reiten, weil sein Pferd etwas lahm war

a. In this sense, mögen is often strengthened by gern (see **186,** 1 *a*), especially in the preterit subjunctive used with the force of a conditional (see **117,** 2):

I should like to spend a year in India	Ich möchte gern ein Jahr in Indien zubringen

3. The subjunctive of mögen is used in independent optative sentences; see **112**, 2 and 3.

4. In dependent clauses, the use of mögen is much more restricted than that of *may* in English, the subjunctive of the principal verb being ordinarily used to convey the same meaning, while in some cases even the indicative may be used:

I hope you may find your family well	Ich hoffe, Sie werden Ihre Familie gesund antreffen
I fear that he may have misunderstood my intention	Ich fürchte, daß er meine Absicht mißverstanden habe, *or* hat
I repeated the explanation in order that everybody might clearly understand it	Ich wiederholte die Erklärung, damit jedermann dieselbe genau verstünde, *or* verstehen möchte
He always feared lest some one should inquire into his history	Er fürchtete immer, daß jemand seiner Geschichte nachforsche

103. 1. **Müssen.** *Must* should be rendered by müssen:

All men must die	Alle Menschen müssen sterben
You must excuse me	Sie müssen mich entschuldigen

2. *Be compelled to, be forced to, be obliged to* may also, in most cases, be rendered by müssen:

I was compelled to use violence	Ich mußte Gewalt gebrauchen
Napoleon had been forced to retreat	Napoleon hatte sich zurückziehen müssen

a. Of course, gezwungen werden (or sein, see **92**) *be compelled*, may also be used, and it should be used when the agent is expressed:

The stranger was compelled by the citizens to leave the town at once	Der Fremde wurde von den Bürgern gezwungen, die Stadt sogleich zu verlassen

3. *Have to* may be translated literally, but it will often be better to use müssen:

His father had to pay the bill	Sein Vater hatte die Rechnung zu bezahlen, *or* mußte die Rechnung bezahlen

4. When müssen is accompanied by a negative, it usually means *not be compelled to ; must not* in the sense of *be not allowed to, ought not to,* should, as a rule, be rendered by dürfen; see **100**, 3.

104. Sollen. 1. Sollen should never be used to express the pure future or conditional; see **88–90**.

2. Otherwise; the forms of *shall* should be rendered by those of sollen:

Thou shalt not kill	Du sollst nicht töten
He should go to Karlsbad	Er sollte nach Karlsbad gehen
You should have come sooner	Du hättest früher kommen sollen, *see* **99**

3. The imperfect subjunctive of sollen should be used for *ought to* with a present infinitive, and the pluperfect subjunctive for *ought to* with a perfect infinitive:

He ought to stay at home and study	Er sollte zu Hause bleiben und studieren
You ought to have paid him at once	Du hättest ihn sogleich bezahlen sollen, *see* **99**

4. Sollen should be used to translate the forms of *to be* when followed by an infinitive with *to,* unless pure futurity is to be expressed:

I am to receive ten thousand marks a year	Ich soll zehn tausend Mark das Jahr erhalten
The ship was to sail to-day, but the captain has fallen very sick	Das Schiff sollte heute abfahren, aber der Kapitän ist sehr krank geworden

5. The present tense of sollen may be used, when no misunderstanding can arise, in the sense of *be said to:*

The Czar is said to contemplate a journey to Paris	Der Czar soll eine Reise nach Paris beabsichtigen
Dr. Faust is said to have lived in Erfurt	Dr. Faust soll in Erfurt gelebt haben

105. Wollen. 1. Wollen should never be used to express the pure future or conditional; see **88–90**.

2. Nor should wollen ever be used, like the English *would*, in the sense of *was* (or *were*) *wont to:*

Every evening she would sit on the shore and gaze upon the ocean	Jeden Abend saß sie am Ufer und sah aufs Meer hinaus

3. It is used in the sense of *be willing to, desire to, wish to, want to:*

The doctor would not (*i. e.*, was not willing to) accept any pay from the poor woman	Der Arzt wollte von der armen Frau keine Bezahlung annehmen
I wanted to come, but I could not	Ich wollte kommen, aber ich konnte nicht

a. In the sense of *desire to*, gern is often added to wollen (see **186, 1** *a*):

He desired to complete his studies	Er wollte seine Studien gern beenden

4. Wollen is also used, as a transitive verb, in the sense of *desire, want to have*:

The child wanted the moon	Das Kind wollte den Mond [haben]

TENSES.

106. 1. The present tense is used, for the English perfect, to express an action or condition which began in the past and still continues at the present time:

I have been working on this book for three years	Ich arbeite schon drei Jahre an diesem Buche

2. Similarly, the preterit is used, for the English pluperfect, to express an action or condition which, having commenced previous to a specified time in the past, still continued at that time:

I had been in Paris for three months, when the war broke out	Ich war seit drei Monaten in Paris, als der Krieg ausbrach

107. 1. As in English, the present tense is often used, for the preterit, in lively narration:

Without a moment's hesitation he rushes through smoke and flames up the narrow stairs, bursts open the door, seizes the child, wraps it in a blanket, carries it down the same dangerous path, and hands it to his mother, who is speechless with joy	Ohne einen Augenblick zu zögern, eilt er durch Rauch und Flammen die enge Treppe hinauf, bricht die Thür auf, ergreift das Kind, wickelt es in eine Bettdecke, trägt es auf demselben gefährlichen Wege hinunter und übergibt es seiner vor Freude stummen Mutter

2. It is also used in giving a brief account of a story, a poem, or a drama; and, in that case, it is of importance to be consistent and not fall into the use of the preterit after the present has once been used:

In the second scene, Arkas, the king's messenger, appears and announces to the priestess the approach of Thoas and his army	In der zweiten Scene erscheint Arkas, der Bote des Königs, und meldet der Priesterin das Herannahen des Thoas (*see* **3** *b*) und seines Heeres

108. The present tense, more frequently than in English, is used instead of the future, provided that no misunderstanding can arise:

I shall depart for Munich tomorrow	Ich reise morgen nach München ab
We shall build (are going to build) a new house next year	Nächstes Jahr bauen wir ein neues Haus
If you will come with me, I shall give you the money	Wenn du mit mir kommst, gebe ich dir das Geld

a. This is particularly often done in the passive:

Whoever moves will be shot	Wer sich rührt wird erschossen

b. The present may, therefore, be used to express a very decided command:

You go at once to your room	Du gehst sogleich auf dein Zimmer

109. The future and the future perfect are often used to express that which probably is, or has been:

Who can it be? It is probably my brother	Wer kann es sein? Es wird mein Bruder sein
He has probably landed by this time	Er wird jetzt [wahrscheinlich] schon gelandet sein

110. Instead of the preterit, the perfect is very frequently used in ordinary conversation, less frequently in the written language:

Last year I was in Europe	Letztes Jahr bin ich in Europa gewesen
Thiers died Sept. 4, 1877	Thiers ist am 4. September 1877 gestorben

a. In continued narration, however, the preterit is the rule.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

111. The subjunctive is used, if the writer or speaker wishes to represent something not as a fact, or as certain, but as possible, conditional, desirable, or as said or believed by another person. But the subjective character,

which may be given to a statement by the use of the subjunctive, may be given to it also by other means, *e. g.*, by the use of certain particles or modal auxiliaries, as is often done in English, so that the use of the subjunctive, particularly in independent clauses, is thus comparatively limited.

Optative Subjunctive.

112. The subjunctive is used to express a wish or intention.

A. In Independent Sentences.

1. The use of the present subjunctive is ordinarily limited to certain fixed expressions:

God be praised	Gelobt sei Gott
May God grant	Gebe Gott
Let it be thus	So sei es

2. The present subjunctive of mögen is commonly used to express a wish conceived as capable of realization:

May the new year bring you nothing but joy and happiness	Möge dir das neue Jahr nichts als Glück und Freude bringen

3. The preterit subjunctive, usually accompanied by a particle like doch or nur, is used to express a wish not realized at the present time:

Would that he might come	Käme er doch
I wish it would stop raining	Hörte es doch auf zu regnen

a. The preterit subjunctive of mögen may also be used, without materially changing the sense:

Would that he were silent	Möchte er doch schweigen, *for the simpler* schwiege er doch

4. The pluperfect subjunctive, usually accompanied by doch or nur, is used to express a wish not realized at a

time in the past when its realization would have been desirable:

Would that I had seen him	Hätte ich ihn doch gesehen
If he had only arrived at the right time	Wäre er doch (nur, doch nur) zur rechten Zeit gekommen

B. In Dependent Clauses.

113. 1. The subjunctive is used in dependent clauses after verbs of *wishing, intending, permitting* and their opposites:

I desire that my books shall be returned to me	Ich wünsche, daß man mir meine Bücher zurücksende
He intended that his brother should receive this letter	Er beabsichtigte, daß sein Bruder diesen Brief erhielte, *or* erhalten sollte
He had not permitted his son to go to America	Er hatte nicht erlaubt, daß sein Sohn nach Amerika ginge
He feared that his friend might die	Er fürchtete, daß sein Freund stürbe, *or* sterben möchte

2. The subjunctive is used in final clauses to express intention, purpose, etc.:

Luther translated the Bible into German, so that the people might be able to read it and not only the clergy	Luther übersetzte die Bibel ins Deutsche, so daß das Volk sie lesen könnte und nicht nur die Geistlichkeit

3. If, however, that which is expressed in the final clause is not to be represented as intended, or is to be represented not only as intended but as actually accomplished, the indicative should be used:

The fog was so dense, that the captain could not see the light	Der Nebel war so dicht, daß der Kapitän das Licht nicht sehen konnte
He stepped nearer, so that he could (was able to) see the picture better	Er trat näher, so daß er das Bild besser sehen konnte

4. The indicative may also be used after verbs of wishing and commanding, if the wish or command are to be very emphatic or are conceived as certain to be fulfilled:

I want you to take this letter to the post	Ich wünsche, daß du diesen Brief auf die Post trägst

Subjunctive in Indirect Discourse.

114. 1. The subjunctive is used in substantive clauses dependent on verbs of *thinking*, *saying*, *inquiring*, *searching*, *investigating*, etc.:

He believes that he is sick	Er glaubt, daß er krank sei
He said that he would soon come back	Er sagte, daß er bald zurückkehren werde
He asked (he wished to know) how I had slept	Er fragte (er wollte wissen), wie ich geschlafen habe

2. If, however, the truth of the statement is not to be questioned, or is to be affirmed with a considerable degree of certainty, the indicative should be used:

I believe that you are right	Ich glaube, daß du recht hast
He knew that his father had arrived	Er wußte, daß sein Vater angekommen war
Ask your brother himself, if he did not see it (*i. e.*, I know he did see it)	Frage deinen Bruder nur selbst, ob er es nicht gesehen hat

115. After verbs of *saying* and *thinking*, a clause, which stands for a direct object, may be introduced by daß, in which case the verb naturally stands at the end of the clause (see **236**); or it may be left formally independent, while logically dependent, in which case the verb, as regularly in independent sentences, occupies the second place (see **214**); the rules for moods and tenses in indirect discourse (see **116**) apply in either case:

He said [that] he had seen the emperor	Er sagte, daß er den Kaiser gesehen hätte, *or* er sagte, er hätte den Kaiser gesehen
The accused claimed that he was innocent	Der Angeklagte behauptete, daß er unschuldig wäre, *or* er wäre unschuldig.

116. 1. In English, in changing from the direct to the indirect discourse, the present tense is changed to the preterit; in German, the best usage requires the present tense of the direct discourse to be retained also in the indirect discourse:

Direct.	*Indirect.*
He said: "I am sick." Er sagte: „Ich bin krank"	He said that he was sick Er sagte, daß er krank sei
He asked him: "Have you seen my brother?" Er fragte ihn: „Hast du meinen Bruder gesehen?"	He asked him, if he had seen his brother Er fragte ihn, ob er seinen Bruder gesehen habe
He thought: "He will forget it" Er dachte: „Er wird es vergessen"	He thought [that] he would forget it Er dachte, daß er es vergessen werde, *or* er werde es vergessen; *see* **115**

2. In the spoken language, however, the preterit is quite generally substituted for the present, as in English; and this is also often done in the written language, especially when the form of the verb is the same in the present subjunctive as in the present indicative:

They said: "We have seen him"	Sie sagten: „Wir haben ihn gesehen"
They said that they had seen him	Sie sagten, daß sie ihn gesehen hätten, *instead of* haben, *which would be identical with the present indicative*
He said that he was sick	Er sagte, daß er krank wäre, *for* sei

a. Similarly, as the preterit subjunctive würde may be used for the present subjunctive werde, so for the future subjunctive ich werde thun we may substitute what is ordinarily called a conditional (see **90**), ich würde thun:

He said that he would do it	Er sagte, daß er es thun würde, *for* werde

Potential Subjunctive.

117. The preterit subjunctive is used to denote that which, under certain circumstances, might be:

It might be possible, but . . .	Es wäre wohl möglich, aber . . .

2. Hence the preterit subjunctive may be used in hypothetical clauses, instead of the conditional, and the pluperfect subjunctive instead of the perfect conditional:

He would go with us, if he could	Er ginge mit uns, (*instead of* er würde mit uns gehen) wenn er könnte
He would have done it if he had been able	Er hätte es gethan (*instead of* er würde es gethan haben), wenn er gekonnt hätte
He would have come if it had not rained	Er wäre gekommen (*instead of* er würde gekommen sein), wenn es nicht geregnet hätte

118. 1. The subjunctive is used to express conditions which are not realized:

If he were my friend, he would not say this of me	Wenn er mein Freund wäre, (*or* wäre er mein Freund, *see* **235**, 2) so (*see* **140**) würde er dies nicht von mir sagen
If he would only come, all would be well	Wenn er nur käme (*or* käme er nur), so wäre alles gut
I should have come sooner if I had known it	Ich wäre früher gekommen, wenn ich es gewußt hätte, *or* hätte ich es gewußt

2. Hence the subjunctive should always be used after als wenn, als ob *as if, as though*:

He looked as though he had risen from the grave	Er sah aus, als ob er aus dem Grabe auferstanden wäre, *or* als wäre er aus dem Grabe auferstanden

INFINITIVE.

119. 1. Infinitives are preceded by their complements (see **231,** 1). When the preposition zu is used, it always stands immediately before the infinitive.

2. As a rule, the preposition zu is used before an infinitive in the same cases in which *to* is used in English.

a. When *to* is equal to *in order to*, it should ordinarily be rendered by um . . . zu, the um preceding the other complements of the infinitive:

He went to Paris to study French history	Er ging nach Frankreich, um französische Geschichte zu studieren

b. Never use zu before an infinitive dependent on a modal auxiliary, not even when the modal auxiliary is employed to render an English circumlocution requiring the use of *to*:

I cannot do it	Ich kann es nicht thun
He will not be able to do it	Er wird es nicht thun können
We must do it	Wir müssen es thun
We have been compelled to do it	Wir haben es thun müssen

c. Unlike the English *to*, zu must be repeated before each of several infinitives:

The teacher gave us a poem to copy and learn by heart	Der Lehrer gab uns ein Gedicht abzuschreiben und auswendig zu lernen

3. The infinitive without zu is used after finden *find*, fühlen *feel*, heißen *command*, helfen *help*, hören *hear*, lassen *let, cause*, lehren *teach*, lernen *learn*, sehen *see:*

I saw her sitting at the window	Ich sah sie am Fenster sitzen
The boy learned to read	Der Knabe lernte lesen
He ordered me to be silent	Er hieß mich still schweigen
The colonel let the men rest (caused . . . to rest) two hours	Der Oberst ließ die Soldaten zwei Stunden ruhen

4. Contrary to English usage, zu should be used before an infinitive after wagen *dare*, and brauchen *need:*

He did not dare say a word	Er wagte kein Wort zu reden
You need not trouble yourself	Sie brauchen sich nicht zu bemühen

120. 1. When hören *hear*, sehen *see*, fühlen *feel*, lassen *let, cause*, heißen, befehlen, gebieten *command*, are followed by an infinitive, the object which expresses who is *heard, seen*, etc., or to whom a *command* is given, may be omitted in German without changing the rest of the sentence, while in English a passive construction must be used:

The king ordered the architect to build him a castle on the mountain	Der König befahl dem Architekten, ihm ein Schloß auf dem Berge zu bauen
The king ordered a castle to be built for him on the mountain	Der König befahl, ihm ein Schloß auf dem Berge zu bauen

a. When *have* with an infinitive or past participle means *cause, order, command*, it should be rendered by lassen, heißen, befehlen or gebieten:

I had him repeat the story	Ich ließ ihn die Geschichte wiederholen
The Sultan had fifteen of the prisoners beheaded	Der Sultan ließ fünfzehn der Gefangenen enthaupten

2. It may, therefore, be said, that after the above verbs,

a past participle or a passive infinitive should be translated by an active infinitive (without zu before the verbs mentioned **119**, 3):

I have heard this story told a good many times	Ich habe diese Geschichte schon oft erzählen hören
Charlemagne caused the old heroic poems to be collected	Karl der Große ließ die alten Heldenlieder sammeln
The captain ordered the sails to be hoisted	Der Kapitän ließ die Segel aufziehen

3. The active infinitive may then be said to have passive force, for its logical subject may be expressed, as after the finite forms of the passive, by von with the dative:

The king had a castle built on the mountain by his architect	Der König ließ sich von seinem Baumeister ein Schloß auf dem Berge bauen

4. The active infinitive should also be used in the predicate after sein *be*:

There was nothing to be done	Es war nichts zu thun

a. Attributively, however, the gerundive should be used, which is in form identical with an inflected present participle preceded by zu:

This poem is to be learned by heart	Dieses Gedicht ist auswendig zu lernen
But	
The poem to be learned (*or* which is to be learned) is quite long	Das zu lernende Gedicht ist ziemlich lang
The difficulties to be overcome were very great	Die zu überwindenden Schwierigkeiten waren sehr groß

121. With the following verbs the infinitive without zu is used in certain fixed expressions, in place of various English constructions:

bleiben remain	stehen bleiben remain standing, halt
	sitzen bleiben remain sitting
	liegen bleiben remain lying
fahren ride (in a vehicle)	spazieren fahren ride for pleasure
reiten ride (on horseback)	spazieren reiten ride for pleasure
gehen go, walk	spazieren gehen walk for pleasure
	schlafen gehen go to bed
	fischen gehen go a-fishing
	jagen gehen go a-hunting
	etc.

122. The English construction of an accusative with an infinitive (the latter preceded by *to*) cannot be imitated in German, but a subordinate clause introduced by a suitable conjunction should be substituted:

He knew himself to be guilty	Er wußte, daß er schuldig war
I want you to go away now	Ich wünsche, daß du nun fortgehst
He declared it to be a falsehood	Er erklärte, daß es eine Lüge sei, *or* er erklärte, es sei eine Lüge; *see* **114, 1**

Similarly:

He sent it for his wife to look at	Er sandte es, damit seine Frau es sich ansähe; *see* **113, 2**

PARTICIPLES.

123. Participles, being verbal adjectives, are inflected, and admit of comparison, just like common adjectives (see **17–23**); they are generally preceded by their complements (**231, 2–4**).

124. The use of participles is more limited in German than in English.

1. Participles may be used attributively:

A standing army	Ein stehendes Heer
A wandering minstrel	Ein fahrender (*or* wandernder) Sänger
A respected citizen	Ein geachteter Bürger
A wounded soldier	Ein verwundeter Soldat

2. Participles may be used substantively:

A traveller	Ein Reisender
Something glittering	Etwas Glänzendes
Those assembled	Die Versammelten
The wounded	Die Toten

3. *a.* Only past participles can be used predicatively:

The door was locked	Die Thür war verschlossen
He had lost his watch	Er hatte seine Uhr verloren
The mother had died	Die Mutter war gestorben

b. Present participles cannot be used in the predicate, but a finite verb should be substituted:

She was sitting at the window	Sie saß am Fenster
I was just going to leave for Berlin	Ich wollte eben nach Berlin abreisen

c. A limited number of present participles are no longer felt as such, but as common adjectives, and they may therefore be used predicatively and adverbially:

He is absent	Er ist abwesend
She sang charmingly	Sie sang reizend

Such are, among others, anwesend *present*, bedeutend *important*, betreffend *concerned*.

4. *a.* Participles may be used appositively:

She sat weeping by the bedside of her mother	Sie saß weinend am Bette ihrer Mutter
He entered the room in silence	Schweigend trat er in das Zimmer
Pierced by an arrow he sank to the ground	Von einem Pfeile getroffen sank er zu Boden

b. This use of a participle, however, is not permitted in the numerous cases in which an important limitation of a noun is to be expressed. The participle should then be used attributively, before the noun, preceded by its own

qualifiers, (see **231**, 2); or else a relative clause should be substituted:

The book lying on the table was a Greek grammar	Das auf dem Tische liegende Buch war eine griechische Grammatik, *or* das Buch, das auf dem Tische lag, ꝛc.
The candidate receiving the largest number of votes is elected	Der die meisten Stimmen erhaltende Candidat (*or* derjenige Candidat, welcher die meisten Stimmen erhält,) ist erwählt
I prefer an edition of Molière's works printed in France	Ich ziehe eine in Frankreich gedruckte Ausgabe von Molière's Werken (*or* eine Ausgabe von . . ., die in Frankreich gedruckt ist,) vor

c. A present participle should not, ordinarily, be used to express an idea as important as, or more important than, that expressed by the finite verb, but a coördinate verb should be used instead of the participle:

He sat at his desk all day, writing letters	Er saß den ganzen Tag an seinem Pulte und schrieb Briefe
He stood on the mountain, looking down into the valley	Er stand auf dem Berge und sah ins Thal hinunter

125. Present participles should not be used in German to express adverbial relations of time, cause, or manner. Various substitutions are possible.

1. An adverbial clause introduced by a suitable conjunction (see **142** ff.):

Returning from his walk, he was surprised to see light in his study	Als er von seinem Spaziergange zurückkehrte, war er überrascht, Licht in seinem Studierzimmer zu sehen
Not finding his friend at home, he went away again	Als (*or* da) er seinen Freund nicht zu Hause fand, ging er wieder fort
Having arrived at night, he had not noticed the dirty appearance of the hotel	Da (*or* weil) er in der Nacht angekommen war, hatte er das schmutzige Aussehen des Hotels nicht bemerkt

Having finished his work, he went away again	Sobald er seine Arbeit vollendet hatte, eilte er wieder davon
He left the hotel, pretending that he would soon return	Er verließ das Hotel, indem er vorgab, bald zurückkehren zu wollen
Trying to excuse herself, she only made the matter worse	Indem (*or* während) sie sich zu entschuldigen suchte, machte sie die Sache nur noch schlimmer

a. When for a present participle, referring to a noun which is the subject of the sentence, a subordinate clause is thus substituted, this subordinate clause should generally stand first in the sentence, and the noun should be made its subject, while a pronoun should be used as the subject of the principal clause (see **244**):

Casting a last glance at the house of his ancestors, the knight mounted his horse and rode away	Indem der Ritter dem Hause seiner Ahnen einen letzten Blick zuwarf, bestieg er sein Pferd und ritt davon

2. Sometimes, a relative clause may be substituted:

The count, believing that his servant had been murdered at his command, was frightened when he saw him approaching	Der Graf, welcher glaubte, daß sein Diener auf seinen Befehl ermordet worden sei, erschrak, als er ihn kommen sah

3. Sometimes, a suitable adjective may be found:

They marched back, rejoicing over their victory	Sie marschierten zurück, froh über ihren Sieg

4. Sometimes, a suitable noun preceded by a preposition may be substituted:

I took the book intending to return it within a week	Ich nahm das Buch in der Absicht, es in einer Woche zurückzusenden

5. In a few cases the infinitive should be used instead of the participle; see **121**.

6. After kommen *come*, the manner of motion is not expressed, as in English, by the present participle, but by the past participle:

The prince came galloping along	Der Prinz kam daher galoppiert
A swan came swimming up to the maiden	Ein Schwan kam auf die Jungfrau zugeschwommen

126. Although past participles are more frequently used in German to express adverbial relations than present participles, yet they cannot be used with the same freedom as in English, and it will often seem best to make substitutions for them similar to those just indicated for present participles.

VERBAL NOUNS IN *-ING.*

127. In English, a confusion has arisen between the present participles and the verbal nouns in *-ing*, in consequence of which it is in some cases difficult to say whether we have to do with a true present participle or a verbal noun. For our purpose, it has seemed best to discuss in the previous paragraphs all those cases in which we clearly have to do with present participles, and classify all others as verbal nouns.

128. English verbal nouns in *-ing* should under no circumstances be translated by German present participles. The various ways of rendering them are the following:

1. By a verbal noun without suffix:

The fighting lasted until evening	Der Kampf dauerte bis zum Abend
We heard the singing distinctly	Wir hörten den Gesang deutlich

2. If no suitable noun without suffix is in common use, a neuter verbal noun in **-en** (often called "an infinitive

used as a noun"), or a feminine verbal noun in **-ung**, should be used. Feminines in **-ung**, however, are not formed from all verbal stems, and when formed, they often have special meanings, denoting, for instance, the result of the act, rather than the act itself; caution should, therefore, be exercised in their use. The neuters in **-en** may be used with greater freedom.

I prefer rowing to sailing	Ich ziehe das (*see* **4**, 2) Rudern dem Segeln vor
Smoking is not allowed in this room	In diesem Zimmer ist das Rauchen verboten
I use spectacles for (*or* in) reading	Ich gebrauche eine Brille zum (*or* beim) Lesen
The landing of the pilgrims	Die Landung der Pilger
The signing of the treaty	Die Unterzeichnung des Vertrages

a. If such a noun is qualified by another noun, the latter must always stand in the genitive case:

The singing of such songs	Das Singen solcher Lieder
Feeding the animals is forbidden	Das Füttern der Thiere ist verboten

b. With the preposition zu, a neuter verbal noun in **-en** may often be used to render an English infinitive with *to*, and this construction should, as a rule, be used, when the infinitive has no adjunct, or is accompanied only by a direct object:

He gave him a drawing to copy	Er gab ihm eine Zeichnung zum Copieren
He left his coat in the sun to dry	Er ließ seinen Rock in der Sonne zum Trocknen
I had no time to read his long letter	Ich hatte keine Zeit zum Lesen seines langen Briefes, *or* keine Zeit, seinen langen Brief zu lesen

c. In many cases, a compound may then be formed of the verbal noun and its adjunct:

Letter writing, the writing of letters	Das Briefeschreiben
The work of cutting trees	Die Arbeit des Bäumefällens
The habit of smoking tobacco	Die Gewohnheit des Tabackrauchens

3. A verbal noun in *-ing* used in the manner of a direct object after certain verbs should be translated by an infinitive with zu:

He ceased playing	Er hörte auf, zu spielen
He began reading the letter	Er fing an, den Brief zu lesen
He remembered having heard this remark before	Er erinnerte sich, diese Bemerkung schon früher gehört zu haben

a. An infinitive with zu may frequently be anticipated, either as object or as subject, by the impersonal es (**29**, 1 *d*):

I enjoyed looking at the pictures	Es machte mir Vergnügen, die Bilder zu betrachten

b. Here may be mentioned the construction of the impersonal gelingen (see **87**, 2 *a*):

He succeeded in translating the passage correctly	Es gelang ihm, die Stelle richtig zu übersetzen

4. A verbal noun in the genitive case may usually be translated by an infinitive with zu:

He took the money with the intention of returning it	Er nahm das Geld in der Absicht, es zurückzuerstatten
In the hope of being able to raise this sum	In der Hoffnung, diese Summe aufbringen zu können
He accused me of having stolen his watch	Er beschuldigte mich, ihm die Uhr gestohlen zu haben

a. But adjectives and verbs which, although followed in English by *of*, do not take a genitive in German, but require some preposition (see APPENDIX, **A** and **B**), should be treated according to 6, below.

5. When a verbal noun in *-ing* preceded by a preposition expresses an adverbial relation of time, cause or manner, applying to the sentence in general, it should generally be expanded into a subordinate clause, introduced by a suitable conjunction:

After reading the letter, he put it into his pocket	Nachdem er den Brief gelesen hatte, steckte er ihn in die Tasche
Before going to bed, I packed all my things	Ehe ich zu Bette ging, packte ich alle meine Sachen zusammen
On arriving at the castle, the knight dismounted	Als der Ritter am Schlosse ankam, stieg er (*see* **125**, 1 *a*) vom Pferde

For the conjunctions which should be used in rendering the various prepositions, *see* **142**, ff.

a. Two prepositions, however, viz. ohne *without* and anstatt *instead*, may be followed by an infinitive with zu:

The witness spoke without looking at the accused	Der Zeuge sprach ohne den Angeklagten anzuschauen
Instead of writing, he went himself	Anstatt zu schreiben, ging er selbst hin

For the infinitive with zu, a subordinate clause introduced by daß may be substituted, and this substitution should take place whenever the logical subject of the verbal noun in *-ing* is not the same as that of the governing verb:

The young man went to America without his father's knowing anything about it	Der junge Mann ging nach Amerika, ohne daß sein Vater etwas davon wußte

6. When a verbal noun in *-ing* preceded by a preposition does not express, as stated in the previous paragraph, an adverbial relation of time, cause or manner, applying to the sentence in general, but constitutes a necessary

complement of the predicate, it may generally be rendered by an adverb, consisting of da (before vowels dar) and the proper preposition, followed by the infinitive with zu (see **136**, 2 *b*):

The boy was proud of having won the prize	Der Knabe war stolz darauf, den Preis gewonnen zu haben
She insisted upon going with us	Sie bestand darauf, mit uns zu gehen
He objected to publishing an account of this affair	Er machte Einwände dagegen, einen Bericht über diese Angelegenheit zu veröffentlichen
He found great pleasure in teaching his children	Er fand viel Vergnügen daran, seine Kinder zu unterrichten

a. For this infinitive with zu, a subordinate clause introduced by daß may often be substituted, and this should be done whenever the logical subject of the verbal noun is not identical with that of the governing verb:

He objected to my publishing an account of it	Er machte Einwendungen dagegen, daß ich einen Bericht davon veröffentliche
He rejoiced in his friend's obtaining the position	Er freute sich darüber, daß sein Freund die Stelle erhielt

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Adverbs.

129. Any adjective or participle may, in its inflected form, be used as an adverb; see **18**, 3.

130. An adverb of place or direction generally appears as the most direct complement of the finite verb. It usually stands, therefore, at the end of the sentence (see **226**):

I went out the next day	Ich ging den andern Tag aus

In the case of compound tenses, however, the infinitive or past participle stands last, and in subordinate clauses the finite verb itself occupies that position; in either case, the adverb immediately precedes the verb and is then prefixed to it:

I shall go out to-morrow	Ich werde morgen ausgehen
I had gone out the day before	Ich war den Tag vorher ausgegangen
If I go out to-morrow	Wenn ich morgen ausgehe

131. Numerous combinations of verbs with simple adverbs of place or direction, especially ab, an, auf, aus, bei, durch, über, um, unter, have gradually acquired special or derived meanings. Thus aus-gehen *go out*, when applied to persons, is now used only in the sense of *go out of one's house;* aus-treten, originally meaning *step out*, is now used almost exclusively in the sense of *leave the ranks, leave a society;* durch-gehen, originally meaning *go through*, now means also *run away;* bei-stehen, originally meaning *stand by*, now means *aid*. Care should therefore be exercised in the use of these simple adverbs of place, and more frequently compound adverbs, containing a demonstrative element like da, her, or hin, should be substituted for them, in the manner explained in **132–134**, especially when for the adverb a noun preceded by a preposition may readily be substituted. Thus:

The conductor was not in the car; he had gone out	Der Kondukteur war nicht im Wagen; er war hinausgegangen
He stepped out (*e. g.* out of the room)	Er trat heraus
He went through (*e. g.* through the city)	Er ging hindurch
He stood by (*e. g.* near the scene) and laughed	Er stand dabei und lachte

132. In German, a distinction has to be made between adverbs of place which express a situation, and adverbs of direction, such as are used after verbs of motion, a distinction which is not always made in English:

Where does he live?	Wo wohnt er?
He has never been there	Er ist nie da gewesen
I shall remain here five weeks	Ich werde fünf Wochen hier bleiben
Is he below?	Ist er unten?
But	
Where (*or* whither) is he going?	Wohin geht er? *or* Wo geht er hin? (*see* **134**, 2)
He does not want to go there	Er will nicht dorthin gehen
She came here five weeks ago	Sie kam vor fünf Wochen hierher
He has gone below	Er ist hinuntergegangen

133. After verbs of motion, again, a distinction has to be made, in German, according as the motion is from some other place toward the speaker (or toward the place with which he may temporarily identify himself), when an adverb compounded with her is usually employed, or is away from the speaker (or the place with which he may temporarily identify himself), toward some other place, when an adverb compounded with hin is usually employed. Da, dort *there*, hier *here*, and wo *where* precede her and hin in such compounds; the other adverbs of place follow:

She is coming here to-morrow	Sie kommt morgen hierher
She is going there next week	Sie geht nächste Woche dorthin
Go in; go out	Geht hinein; geht hinaus
Come in; come out	Kommt herein; kommt heraus
Come down; go down	Kommt herunter; geht hinunter

For details see Alphabetical List of Adverbs, etc., **142** ff.

134. 1. Except the compounds of wo, which always stand at the beginning of a clause, the adverbs com-

pounded with her and hin, like the simple adverbs of place and direction (see **130**), usually stand, as the most direct qualifiers of the verb, at the end of the clause, and, in the cases in which the verb itself stands at the end of the clause, they may be prefixed to it; but the latter is not done as regularly as with the simple adverbs of place, and is done least often with the compounds of da, dort and hier:

He has not yet come out	Er ist noch nicht herausgekommen
I shall go there next spring	Ich werde nächstes Frühjahr dorthin reisen

2. Da, dort, hier and wo may be separated from her and hin, the latter then standing, as the most direct complements of the verb, at the end of the clause:

Where do you come from?	Wo kommst du her? *or* Woher kommst du?
Where are you going?	Wo gehst du hin? *or* Wohin gehst du?

3. Her and hin, and especially adverbs compounded with them, are often used to strengthen adverbial phrases consisting of a noun (or pronoun) preceded by a preposition:

All around the city	Rings um die Stadt herum
Far into the country	Weit ins Land hinein
Out into the field	Aufs Feld hinaus
He drew his sword from its sheath	Er zog das Schwert aus der Scheide heraus
The flower-pot fell from the window-sill into the street	Der Blumentopf fiel von der Fensterbank auf die Straße hinab

See **172**, I, 2, and **182**, II, 2.

135. Adverbs compounded with her or hin, as well as nouns preceded by such prepositions as express direction,

may in themselves imply motion; unless, therefore, it is important that the manner of motion should be stated, an infinitive or past participle of a verb of motion may be omitted; this omission is particularly common after the modal auxiliaries (see **97**):

He could not get across	Er konnte nicht hinüber
His mother would like to go to him	Seine Mutter möchte gern zu ihm
He has gone to Australia	Er ist nach Australien

136. Numerous demonstrative, relative and interrogative adverbs are formed by prefixing the adverbs da, hier, wo, (before vowels dar, wor) to various prepositions: damit, hiermit, womit; darunter, hierunter, worunter; dagegen, hiergegen, wogegen, etc. These are much more frequently used than their English equivalents *therewith, herewith, wherewith*, etc.

1. They are used in place of pronouns governed by prepositions and referring to things, not persons; see **28**.

2. The compounds of da are used to place a subordinate clause introduced by daß, or an infinitive with zu, in the same adverbial relation to the governing verb in which a noun preceded by the corresponding preposition would stand: er besteht auf unserer sofortigen Rückkehr *he insists on our immediate return;* er besteht darauf, daß wir sofort zurückkehren (lit., 'he insists on this: that we return at once') *he insists on our returning at once;* er besteht darauf, sofort zurückzukehren (lit., 'he insists on this: to return at once') *he insists on returning at once.* The compounds of da are, therefore, especially used:

a. When the governing verb requires to be construed with a preposition (see APPENDIX **B**):

The ministry urgently demanded the dissolution of Parliament	Das Ministerium drang auf Auflösung des Parlamentes
The ministry urgently demanded that the king should dissolve Parliament	Das Ministerium drang darauf, daß der König das Parlament auflösen solle
I reminded him of his promise	Ich erinnerte ihn an sein Versprechen
I reminded him that he had promised to send me his latest book	Ich erinnerte ihn daran, daß er versprochen hatte, mir sein neuestes Buch zu schicken

A number of verbs, especially such as denote a state or expression of feeling or emotion, may directly govern a clause introduced by daß, but it is better to interpose a suitable compound of da:

The prisoner complained of ill-treatment	Der Gefangene beklagte sich über schlechte Behandlung
The prisoner complained that he had been ill-treated	Der Gefangene beklagte sich [darüber], daß er schlecht behandelt worden sei
The poor fellow was very grateful that we came to see him	Der arme Kerl war sehr dankbar [dafür], daß wir ihn besuchten
I long to see my native place again	Ich sehne mich [danach], meine Heimat wiederzusehen

b. To render the English construction of a verbal noun in *–ing* preceded by a preposition (see **128**, 6):

We are proud of being Germans	Wir sind stolz darauf (*see* APPENDIX **B**), Deutsche zu sein
I am contented with your having tried it once	Ich bin damit zufrieden, daß du es einmal versucht hast
I have thought of going to another university next winter	Ich habe daran gedacht, nächsten Winter auf eine andere Universität zu gehen

Prepositions.

137. 1. *Prepositions governing the* **Genitive:**

anſtatt *or* ſtatt instead of
außerhalb outside of
dieſſeits on this side of
halber for the sake of
jenſeits on the other side of
innerhalb within
kraft by virtue of
längs along
laut according to
oberhalb above
trotz in spite of
um ... willen for the sake of
unbeſchadet without injury to, notwithstanding
unfern, unweit not far from
ungeachtet notwithstanding
unterhalb below
vermöge by means of
vermittelſt, mittelſt by means of
während during
wegen on account of
zufolge in accordance with

2. *Prepositions governing the* **Dative:**

aus out of, from
außer except, beside
bei near, with, by, at
binnen within (*of time*)
gleich like
mit with
nach after, according to
nächſt next to
nebſt, ſammt together with
ſeit since
von from, of, by
zu to, at

The following are placed after their substantives:

entgegen against
gegenüber opposite to
gemäß according to
nach, *usually placed after its noun when meaning* according to
zu, *in the sense of* toward, in the direction of
zufolge according to; *when placed before its noun it requires the genitive*
zuwider contrary to

3. *Prepositions governing the* **Accusative:**

bis till, until
durch through, by
für for
gegen against
ohne without
um about, around, at, for
wider against

4. The following prepositions govern the **Accusative** when *direction toward an object or goal* is to be expressed, otherwise the **Dative**:

an at, by, on
auf upon, on
hinter behind
in in, into
neben by the side of, by
über over, above, across
unter under, among
vor before
zwischen between

Thus:

The fish was swimming in the brook	Der Fisch schwamm in dem Bache
The fish swam from the brook into the lake	Der Fisch schwamm aus dem Bache in den See
The book is lying on the table	Das Buch liegt auf dem Tische
I have laid the book on the table	Ich habe das Buch auf den Tisch gelegt
We could see to the very bottom of the pond	Wir konnten bis auf den Grund des Teiches sehen
An oil-painting hung over his desk	Ein Ölgemälde hing über seinem Pulte
The branches of this old tree hung down over the wall so that he could easily reach them	Die Äste dieses alten Baumes hingen über die Mauer hernieder, so daß er sie leicht erfassen konnte
An eagle was circling over the lake	Ein Adler kreiste über dem See
We rowed over the lake	Wir ruderten über den See

a. When used to express other than strictly local or temporal relations, auf and über generally take the accusative:

In this manner	Auf diese Weise
A book on the history of the Peasants' War	Ein Buch über die Geschichte des Bauernkrieges

138. In English, a preposition is sometimes placed after the noun or pronoun to which it belongs, and quite frequently, particularly in familiar discourse, it is even placed at the end of the sentence. In German,

prepositions, excepting those mentioned in **135**, 2, should always precede their nouns or pronouns:

His garden he was particularly proud of	Auf seinen Garten war er besonders stolz
I asked him what they had quarrelled about	Ich fragte ihn, über was (*or* worüber, *see* **28**, 2) sie sich gestritten hätten

a. A simple adverb of place or direction, however, forming with a verb an idiomatic expression (see **131**), naturally stands at the end of the sentence:

He addressed him	Er redete ihn an
He began his work	Er fing seine Arbeit an
He promised it to him	Er sagte es ihm zu
But	
He said to him	Er sagte zu ihm; *see* **68**

Conjunctions.

1. Co-ordinating Conjunctions.

139. 1. *a. Simple Connectives:* Aber, sondern (see **161**, II) *but*, allein *but*, denn *for*, oder *or*, entweder . . . oder *either . . . or*, weder . . . noch *neither . . . nor*. Most of these do not, as a rule, count in determining the place of the finite verb; see **217**.

b. Adverbial Conjunctions, i. e. properly adverbs, chiefly demonstrative, used to establish a logical relation with the preceding sentence or clause and therefore often classified as conjunctions; they introduce independent sentences, and should be immediately followed by the personal verb (see **214, 215**). The most important are:

also therefore	desto the *with comparative; see* **191**
auch also	doch, dennoch yet, still, however
außerdem besides	folglich consequently

da there, then
dann then
daher, dafür, darum, deshalb, deswegen thence, therefore, on that account
darnach thereafter
darauf thereupon
dagegen, dahingegen, hingegen on the other hand
demnach, demgemäß accordingly
indessen meanwhile, however
mithin consequently
nachher afterwards
noch still, yet
so so, thus, then
sonst else, otherwise, generally
trotzdem nevertheless
unterdessen meanwhile
vielmehr rather
vorher previously

2. Subordinating Conjunctions.

2. These require the finite verb to stand at the end of the clause (see **236**). The most important are:

als as, when, than
bevor before
bis until
da since, as, because
damit in order that
daß that, in order that
ehe before
falls in case
indem, indes, indessen while, as
je the *with comparative; see* **191**
nachdem after
nun now that
ob if, whether
obgleich, obschon, obwohl although
seit, seitdem since
so as *before adjectives or adverbs, see* **152**, 2 *a*
ungeachtet notwithstanding
während while
wenn if, when
wenn . . . auch, wenn . . . gleich, wenn . . . schon although
weil because
wie how, as

140. After a temporal adverbial clause, da is often used to sum up the contents of the clause, introductory to the principal clause; so is used similarly after concessive and, occasionally, after causal and temporal clauses; in concessive clauses, so is often strengthened by a following doch; see **221**:

When he saw the policeman, he ran away — Als er den Polizisten sah, [da *or* so] lief er fort

If you say this, you do an injustice to your friend	Wenn du das sagst, [so] thust du deinem Freunde Unrecht
Although he has never been in Germany, [yet] he speaks German very well	Obgleich er nie in Deutschland war, [so] spricht er doch recht gut Deutsch

141. Subordinating conjunctions require finite verbs in German:

If in town next Monday, I shall call on you	Wenn ich nächsten Montag in der Stadt bin, werde ich Sie aufsuchen
Although still young, he had acquired quite a reputation as a painter	Obgleich er noch jung war, so hatte er sich doch schon einen ziemlichen Ruf als Maler erworben
Since returning to the city, I have learned of the death of an old friend	Seitdem ich wieder in der Stadt bin, habe ich von dem Tode eines alten Freundes gehört
When finished, this building will be the largest in the city	Wenn dieses Gebäude fertig ist, wird es das größte in der Stadt sein

---

The Most Important English Adverbs, Prepositions and Conjunctions, in Alphabetical Order, with their German Equivalents.

142. In English, the same word may sometimes be used as a preposition, an adverb, and a conjunction, and, more frequently, the same word may be used in two of these three capacities. In German, this is less often the case. It is therefore important to exercise care in translating these particles, so that a word which is used as a conjunction may not be rendered by a word which is only used as a preposition. Thus:

After the performance (*Prep.*)	Nach der Vorstellung
After the performance was over (*Conj.*)	Nachdem die Vorstellung beendet war
Three hours after (*Adv.*)	Drei Stunden nachher

143. About. I. Adv. 1. = *around, in a circle,* herum, umher:

He ran about	Er lief umher, *or* herum
There was water all about	Es war Wasser rings umher

2. = *near,* in der Nähe, hier herum, da herum:

He is about here somewhere	Er ist hier irgendwo in der Nähe
Whereabout	Wo, wo herum
His whereabouts	Sein Aufenthaltsort
He is about again (= he is in this neighborhood again)	Er ist wieder hier in der Nähe
(= he is up again)	Er ist wieder auf den Beinen

II. Prep. 1. = *around, in a circle,* um, often strengthened by a following umher, or herum (see **134**, 3), or by a preceding rings, or by both:

There is a garden all about the house	[Rings] um das Haus [herum] ist ein Garten
He ran about the tree	Er lief um den Baum herum

2. = *in (on) or about*:

Books and papers were scattered about the floor	Bücher und Papiere lagen zerstreut auf dem Boden umher
The children played about the yard	Die Kinder spielten auf dem Hofe umher

3. = *of,* über:

He spoke about the origin of the Faust legend	Er sprach über den Ursprung der Faustsage

4. = *with reference to, concerning,* mit Bezug auf (with acc.):

I was wrong about the year of his birth	Ich war im Irrtum mit Bezug auf sein Geburtsjahr

5. = *nearly, more or less,* ungefähr (adv.):

He had about a hundred men	Er hatte ungefähr hundert Mann
It was about 3 o'clock	Es war ungefähr 3 Uhr
She came about three o'clock	Sie kam ungefähr um drei Uhr
He is about to leave	Er ist im Begriffe, abzureisen

144. Above. I. Adv. Oben; after a verb of motion, nach oben, or hinauf:

He is above	Er ist oben
To go above	Nach oben (*or* hinauf) gehen
Over and above	Noch obendrein
The above; the above-mentioned	Der obige; der oben erwähnte

II. Prep. 1. = *over, higher than,* über:

Above the level of the sea	Über der Meeresoberfläche

2. *more than,* über:

Above five thousand	Über fünftausend, *or* mehr als fünftausend

3. = *beyond, beside,* außer:

Over and above what his business yields him	Noch außer dem, was ihm sein Geschäft einträgt

4. Idioms:

Above all things (= first of all things)	Vor allen Dingen
(= more than all other things)	Über alles
Be above one (occupy a higher position)	Über jemandem stehen
Those above me	Meine Vorgesetzten
Be above something	Über etwas erhaben sein
Above praise	Über alles Lob erhaben
It is above me	Das geht über meinen Verstand

145. Across. I. Adv. Drüben; after a verb of motion, herüber, hinüber (see **133**):

He sailed across to England	Er segelte nach England hinüber
Come across and visit me	Komm herüber und besuche mich

II. Prep. 1. Denoting *situation*, auf der anderen Seite, jenseits:

The country across the great river	Das Land jenseit des großen Flusses

2. Denoting *direction*, after a verb of motion, über, often strengthened by herüber, hinüber (see **134**, 3):

The bird flew across the brook	Der Vogel flog über den Bach hinüber
We walked across the bridge	Wir gingen über die Brücke

3. = *upon*.

I come across him once in a while	Ich begegne ihm zuweilen
I came across a difficult passage this morning	Heute Morgen bin ich auf eine schwierige Stelle gestoßen

146. After. I. Adv. Nachher, darauf, später, hinterher:

A few hours after	Einige Stunden später
Many years after	Viele Jahre nachher

II. Prep. 1. Usually, nach:

After the concert	Nach dem Concert
After three days	Nach drei Tagen
One after another	Einer nach dem andern, nach einander
After an old pattern	Nach einem alten Muster
After all	Doch, nun doch, trotz alledem

2. = *in accordance with*, nach, gemäß, zufolge, all three usually following the noun.

3. Instead of using the preposition nach, the adverb

nach may be added to the verb, which then takes the simple dative:

The artist has fashioned this lamp after an old pattern	Der Künstler hat diese Lampe einem alten Muster nachgebildet
I rode after (*i. e.* followed) him as rapidly as I could	Ich ritt ihm nach so schnell (*see* **152**, 2 *a*) ich konnte

4. *After*, with a verbal noun in *–ing*, should be rendered by a subordinate clause introduced by nachdem (see **128**, 5):

After consulting a physician, he decided to go to Karlsbad	Nachdem er einen Arzt um Rat gefragt hatte, entschloß er sich, nach Karlsbad zu gehen

III. Conj. Nachdem:

After he had finished his studies he returned to America	Nachdem er seine Studien beendig- hatte, kehrte er nach Amerika zurück

147. Against. 1. Prep. Ordinarily, gegen, wider, entgegen:

We had to row against the current	Wir mußten gegen den Strom rudern
He studied law against his father's wishes	Er studierte die Rechte gegen den Wunsch seines Vaters, *or* dem Wunsche seines Vaters entgegen
He leaned against the pillar	Er lehnte sich gegen (*or* an) den Pfeiler

2. = *in expectation of, looking forward to:*

I warn you against his treachery	Ich warne Sie vor seiner Treulosigkeit
I am prepared against an attack	Ich bin auf einen Angriff vorbereitet

148. Ago. Adv.:

Many years ago	Vor vielen Jahren
A few minutes ago	Vor wenigen Minuten

A week (fortnight) ago	Vor acht (vierzehn) Tagen
It is not very long ago	Es ist noch nicht lange her
It may have been thirty years ago, when, etc.	Es mag nun dreißig Jahre her sein, als, ꝛc.

149. Along. I. Adv. Hin, dahin; her, daher (see **133**):

He walked along buried in thought	In tiefen Gedanken ging er dahin
He came along whistling a song	Ein Liedchen pfeifend, kam er daher
Take him along with you	Nimm ihn mit; *see* **209**, 1 *a*
Go along!	Packe dich! *or* Fort mit dir!

II. Prep. Längs:

Along the railroad, we saw many traces of the inundation	Längs der Eisenbahn sahen wir viele Spuren der Überschwemmung

a. Instead of the preposition längs, the adverb entlang may be used, following either an accusative denoting way or distance (see **79**, 2), or a noun dependent on a preposition; entlang is most frequently used with verbs of motion:

We walked along the bank of the brook	Wir gingen das Ufer (*or* an dem Ufer) des Baches entlang

150. Although. Conj. Obgleich, obschon, obwohl, wenn auch (*even if*); auch is generally separated from wenn by the subject, and sometimes also by other elements of the clause; in stately discourse, gleich and schon are often separated by ob; see **140, 220**:

Although this first attempt failed, he was not discouraged	Obgleich der erste Versuch (*or* ob der erste Versuch gleich) mißlang, so verlor er doch den Mut nicht
Although he may not like it, he will have to submit	Wenn es ihm auch nicht gefällt, so wird er sich doch fügen müssen

151. Around. Adv. and Prep. See **About, 143.**

152. As. Conj. 1. In comparisons, the demonstrative *as*, for which *so* may often be substituted, should always be translated by so:

As proud as a king	So stolz wie ein König
As soon as possible	Sobald als möglich

a. Of course, so may be omitted under the same circumstances under which *as* may be omitted in English:

Proud as a Spaniard	Stolz wie ein Spanier

2. The relative *as* of a comparison may be rendered by als or wie; as a rule, wie refers to quality and manner, and denotes similarity; als refers to quantity and degree, and denotes identity:

As beautiful as a flower	So schön wie eine Blume
As heavy as lead	So schwer als Blei
He was received as it behooved a king	Er wurde empfangen, wie es einem Könige gebührte
I read as much as I could	Ich las so viel, als ich konnte

a. After an adjective or adverb preceded by so, the als or wie that would naturally introduce a following clause of comparison may be omitted without any other change in the clause:

I shall come as soon as I can	Ich werde kommen sobald [als] ich kann
As far as I understand it	So weit [wie] ich es verstehe

b. Such clauses, either with or without auch (see **165**, 3), are often used in a concessive sense:

As rich as he is, (however rich he may be,) yet he is not happy	So reich [als, *or* wie] er [auch] ist, [so] ist er doch nicht glücklich

(*See* **170**, 2.)

c. As if, as though is als wenn, als ob, or wie wenn; after als, the usual substitution of the interrogative order for the conjunctions wenn or ob may be made (see **171**, 2):

He looked as if (as though) he had been sick	Er sah aus, als ob (*or* als wenn, *or* wie wenn) er krank gewesen wäre (*see* **118**, 2), *or* als wäre er krank gewesen

3. *As*, expressing identity, is always als; see **9**:

They received him as their king (*i. e.* he was to be their king)	Sie empfingen ihn als ihren König
As an American (*i. e.* being an American) he naturally believes in the republican form of government	Als Amerikaner ist er natürlich ein Anhänger der republikanischen Regierungsform
He went into the camp of the enemy as a spy	Er ging als Spion ins feindliche Lager
He disguised himself as a soldier	Er verkleidete sich als Soldat

4. The conjunction *as*, when used in a purely temporal sense, and referring to an individual act or condition in the past, is als, more rarely wie:

As I opened the door, I saw him passing	Als (*or* wie) ich die Thür aufmachte, sah ich ihn vorübergehen

5. When expressing cause (often combined with time), *as* should be translated by da:

As he had no money, he had to stay at home	Da er kein Geld hatte, mußte er zu Hause bleiben
As the art of printing was not yet invented, books were very expensive at that time	Da die Buchdruckerkunst noch nicht erfunden war, so waren Bücher zu jener Zeit sehr teuer

6. In the sense of *as soon as, as fast as, as* should be rendered by sobald (see 2 *a*), sowie, or wie:

As the printed sheets come from the press, they are dried and folded	Sobald die gedruckten Bogen aus der Presse kommen, werden sie getrocknet und gefaltet

7. *According as*, je nachdem:

The prince generally granted or refused such requests, according as he was in good or bad humor	Der Fürst pflegte solche Gesuche zu bewilligen oder zu verweigern, je nachdem er gut oder übel gelaunt war

153. At. Prep. 1. = *close by*, an, bei:

At the window	Am Fenster
At the table	Am Tische
At the door	An der Thür

2. = *in or about*, auf, particularly when speaking of large buildings, public places, institutions, and gatherings:

At the castle	Auf dem Schlosse, auf der Burg
At the city hall	Auf dem Rathause
At the post-office	Auf der Post
At the court-house	Auf dem Gericht
At the market	Auf dem Markt
At the university	Auf der Universität
At the exhibition	Auf der Ausstellung
At the synod	Auf der Synode
At the ball	Auf dem Balle

3. *at the house of*, bei:

At my friend's	Bei meinem Freunde

4. Before names of towns, in, more rarely zu:

At Wetzlar	In (*or* zu) Wetzlar

5. = *toward:*

He rushed at him	Er stürzte auf ihn los, *or* auf ihn zu
He threw a stone at him	Er warf mit einem Steine nach ihm

6. To express the time of day, um:

At what time are you coming?	Um wieviel Uhr (*or* um welche Zeit, *more rarely* zu welcher Zeit) kommst du?
At seven o'clock	Um sieben Uhr
At half past six	Um halb sieben Uhr
At a quarter past four	Um ein Viertel [auf] fünf
At a quarter of five	Um drei Viertel [auf] fünf
But	
At noon	Zu Mittag, *or* mittags; *see* **60**
At night	In der Nacht, *or* nachts
At dawn	In der Dämmerung

7. After verbs denoting feelings or emotions, über:

He wondered at the sight	Er wunderte sich über den Anblick
She was grieved at his ingratitude	Sie war bekümmert über seine Undankbarkeit

8. Idioms:

at the age of im Alter von
at all überhaupt
not at all gar nicht
nothing at all gar nichts
at the beginning im (am) Anfange, anfangs, anfänglich
at church in der Kirche
at a command auf einen Befehl
at court vor Gericht
at dinner beim Mittagessen
at an end zu Ende
at the end am Ende, zuletzt
at all events auf jeden Fall, jedenfalls
at my expense auf meine Kosten
at fault im Unrecht
at first zuerst
at home zu Hause
at last zuletzt
at least wenigstens
at length zuletzt, endlich
at liberty in Freiheit
at most höchstens
at peace in Frieden
at your pleasure nach deinem Belieben
at that price zu jenem Preise
at the risk of his life mit Gefahr seines Lebens
at the risk of losing his friendship auf die Gefahr hin, seine Freundschaft zu verlieren
at school in der Schule
at sea auf See, auf der See, zur See
at the theater im Theater
at times zuweilen
at any time zu jeder Zeit
at no time niemals
at supper beim Abendessen
at table bei Tische
at that time zu jener Zeit
at work an der Arbeit

154. Because. I. Conj. Weil, da:

He cannot come, because he is sick	Er kann nicht kommen, weil (*or* da) er krank ist

II. **Because of.** Prep. Wegen:

He could not come, because of the rain	Er konnte wegen des Regens nicht kommen

155. Before. I. Adv. 1. Of place, vorn; after a verb of motion, voran.

Before and behind	Vorn und hinten

2. Expressing time, vorher, früher, eher, schon, bereits:

He had been there before	Er war schon früher dagewesen
This had never happened before	Dies war noch nie geschehen

II. Prep. 1. Usually, vor:

Before the house	Vor dem Hause
The servant stepped before him	Der Diener trat vor ihn
Before sunrise	Vor Sonnenaufgang

2. *Before* with a verbal noun in *–ing* should be rendered by a subordinate clause introduced by one of the conjunctions named below; see **128**, 5.

III. Conj. Ehe, vordem, bevor:

He played the violin before he could read	Er spielte die Geige, ehe er lesen konnte

156. Behind. I. Adv. Hinten; when denoting direction, nach hinten:

I saw enemies before and behind	Ich sah Feinde vorn und hinten
From behind	Von hinten
I sent a servant behind	Ich schickte einen Diener nach hinten
He left his wife behind	Er ließ sein Weib zurück
Look behind yourself	Sieh dich um
You are still far behind	Du bist noch weit zurück

II. Prep. 1. Hinter:

The robber was lying in wait behind the tree	Der Räuber lauerte hinter dem Baume
He took refuge behind the rock	Er flüchtete sich hinter den Felsen

2. Sometimes, *behind* may be expressed by the adverb nach, the verb then taking a simple dative (see **70**):

She is not behind her sister in industry	Sie steht ihrer Schwester an Fleiß nicht nach

157. Below. I. Adv. Unten; when expressing direction, nach unten, hinunter, herunter (see **133**):

You will find Mr. S. below	Sie werden Herrn S. unten finden
The captain has gone below	Der Kapitän ist nach unten (*or* hinunter) gegangen
Come below!	Kommt herunter!

II. Prep. Unter:

Below the bridge	Unter der (*or* die, *see* **127, 4**) Brücke
Below cost	Unter dem Kostenpreise
Below his dignity	Unter seiner Würde
Below criticism	Unter aller Kritik

158. Beside. Prep. 1. = *by the side of*, neben:

She sat down beside her mother	Sie setzte sich neben ihre Mutter

2. = *over and above, outside of* (usually *besides*), außer:

Besides the doctor, there were five persons in the room	Außer dem Arzte waren noch fünf Personen im Zimmer
Nobody besides myself	Niemand außer mir, *or* niemand als ich

3. *Beside* (or *besides*) with a verbal noun in *-ing* should be rendered by a subordinate clause introduced by außer daß (see **128, 5**):

Besides refusing to pay the bill, he also insulted me	Außerdem daß er sich weigerte, die Rechnung zu bezahlen, beleidigte er mich noch

4. Figuratively:

Beside one's self with rage	Außer sich vor Wuth

159. Besides. I. Adv. Überdies, außerdem:

Besides, he is my friend	Überdies ist er mein Freund
Nobody besides (*i. e.* nobody else)	Niemand anders, sonst niemand

II. Prep. See **Beside**, 2, 3.

160. Beyond. I. Adv. Darüber hinaus, weiter hinaus:

He shot much beyond	Er schoß weit darüber hinaus
They live far beyond	Sie wohnen viel weiter hinaus

II. Prep. 1. = *on the other side* jenseits; after a verb expressing motion, über, often strengthened by a following hinaus (see **134**, 3):

Beyond this forest	Jenseits dieses Waldes, *or* hinter diesem Walde
Beyond the sea	Jenseits des Meeres
He shot beyond the mark	Er schoß über das Ziel hinaus

2. = *outside of, except,* außer:

Beyond his nearest relatives, nobody was admitted	Außer seinen nächsten Verwandten wurde niemand zugelassen

3. Idioms:

Beyond belief, beyond credit	Unglaublich
Beyond dispute, beyond doubt	Ohne Zweifel, ohne allen Zweifel, unzweifelhaft, unstreitig
Beyond description, beyond expression	Unbeschreiblich, unsäglich
That is beyond me	Das geht über meine Begriffe
Beyond measure	Über die Maßen, über alle Maßen, übermäßig
Beyond my reach	Außer meinem Bereiche
Beyond recovery	Unrettbar

161. But. I. Prep. 1. = *except*, außer, als:

I speak no language but English	Ich spreche nur Englisch, *or* nichts als Englisch, *or* keine Sprache außer Englisch
But for him, I should have fallen	Wenn er nicht gewesen wäre, wäre ich gefallen

2. = *only*, nur; erst (see **198**, 2):

He had but a few pennies in his pocket	Er hatte nur wenige Pfennige in der Tasche
He had but half finished his work, when he was called away	Er hatte seine Arbeit erst halb vollendet, als er abgerufen wurde

II. Conj. Aber, sondern. Two ideas absolutely excluding one another are contrasted by sondern, hence sondern can be used only after a negative; two ideas forming a contrast, but not absolutely excluding one another, are contrasted by aber:

Not large, but small	Nicht groß, sondern klein
Small, but pretty	Klein, aber hübsch
This is not French, but Italian	Dies ist nicht Französisch, sondern Italienisch
This is French, but very poor French	Dies ist Französisch, aber sehr schlechtes Französisch

162. By. I. Adv. 1. = *close by, hard by* [dicht] dabei, [dicht] daneben, [dicht] daran:

He stood by and laughed	Er stand dabei und lachte
Those standing by	Die Umstehenden

2. = *past:* vorbei, vorüber:

The captain rides by every day	Der Hauptmann reitet jeden Tag vorbei, *or* vorüber
The passers-by	Die Vorübergehenden

3.

By and by	Nächstens, bald, allmählig
By the by	Apropos, nebenher

II. Prep. 1. = *near by, close by, by the side of,* bei, an, neben:

By the bridge	An der Brücke
He sat by his friend	Er saß bei (*or* neben) seinem Freunde

After a verb expressing motion, bei should not be used.

2. = *on or before:*

It must be finished by Monday	Es muß am (*or* vor) Montag fertig sein
He must be back by 6 o'clock	Er muß um (*or* vor) 6 Uhr zurück sein
By this time he was thoroughly tired	Er war jetzt (*or* mittlerweile) vollständig ermattet

3. = *past:* an, bei . . . vorbei, vorüber:

We sailed by a lighthouse	Wir segelten an einem Leuchtturm vorüber, *or* vorbei

4. = *by way of,* über:

I came by Strassburg	Ich bin über Straßburg gekommen

5. = *by means of,* durch:

He sent the letter by a messenger	Er sandte den Brief durch einen Boten
The church was destroyed by fire	Die Kirche wurde durch Feuer zerstört
By practice	Durch Übung

6. To denote the agent, after a passive verb, von, or, unless the verb expresses feeling or emotion, durch; to denote the author of a book or a work of art, von:

He was esteemed by all who knew him	Er wurde von allen, die ihn kannten, geachtet
The castle of Heidelberg was destroyed by the French	Das Heidelberger Schloß wurde von den (*or* durch die) Franzosen zerstört
This poem is by Schiller	Dieses Gedicht ist von Schiller

7. = *according to*, nach:

By my watch	Nach meiner Uhr
By your description	Nach deiner Angabe

8. To express measure or number:

They sell chickens by the pound	Man verkauft junge Hühner nach dem Pfund
By the dozen (*i. e.* several dozens)	Dutzendweise, *or* zu Dutzenden
By the hundred	Hundertweise, *or* zu Hunderten

a. To express a difference in measure or number, use um, or simply the accusative (see **79**, 1):

He is older than his sister by ten years	Er ist [um] 10 Jahre älter als seine Schwester
We were ahead by one boat-length	Wir waren [um] eine Bootlänge voraus

9. *By*, with a verbal noun in *–ing*, should be rendered by a subordinate clause introduced by indem or dadurch daß (see **128**, 5):

He aroused the sympathy of the citizens by pretending to be an old soldier	Er erweckte das Mitleid der Bürger, indem (*or* dadurch daß) er vorgab er wäre ein alter Soldat

10. Idioms:

by birth von Geburt	by means of mittelst
by chance durch Zufall, zufällig	by no means auf keinen Fall, keineswegs
by day bei Tage, day by day, Tag für Tag	know by name dem Namen nach kennen
by degrees allmählich	by name of Namens
by experience aus Erfahrung	one by one einer nach dem andern
by force mit Gewalt	by profession von Beruf
by hand mit der Hand	by one's self für sich
by heart auswendig	by trade von Gewerbe, dem Gewerbe nach
by land zu Lande	by way of –weise; by way of trial versuchsweise
by letter brieflich	by the way beiläufig
little by little allmählich	
by all means auf jeden Fall, auf alle Fälle, jedenfalls	

163. Down. Adv. Unten; after a verb of motion, hinunter, hinab, herunter, herab (see **133**):

My sister is down stairs	Meine Schwester ist unten
She came down stairs	Sie kam herunter
She came down the stairs	Sie kam die Treppe herunter
The stone rolled down the mountain	Der Stein rollte den Berg hinunter, hinab

164. Either. I. Pron. See **40**.

II. Conj. 1. *Either . . . or,* entweder . . . oder; see **217**:

I shall spend next summer either in England or in Norway	Nächsten Sommer werde ich entweder in England oder in Norwegen zubringen
Either you must depart at once, or you will arrive too late	Entweder mußt du (*or* entweder, du mußt) sogleich abreisen, oder du kommst (*see* **108**) zu spät hin

2. *Not . . . either,* auch nicht:

It is true, I cannot do it; but you cannot do it either	Es ist wahr, ich kann es nicht (*see* **97**), du aber auch nicht
Columbus had only three ships, and not very good ships either	Columbus hatte nur drei Schiffe und noch nicht einmal sehr gute

165. Ever. Adv. 1. = *at any time,* je, jemals:

If you ever do this again	Wenn du dies je wieder thust

2. = *at all times, for ever,* immer, auf immer, auf ewig:

Ever your friend Charles	Auf immer Dein Freund Karl

3. After an interrogative or relative pronoun or adverb (often *–soever*), auch, auch immer, auch nur, nur immer; these particles may immediately follow the pronoun or adverb, but more often other words intervene:

Whosoever may have said this was mistaken	Wer dies nur immer gesagt haben mag, hat sich geirrt

Wherever he may be, I shall find him	Wo er auch sein mag, ich werde (*see* **220**) ihn finden
From whichever side you may approach this wonderful building, the impression is overwhelming	Von welcher Seite man sich auch immer diesem wundervollen Baue naht, der Eindruck ist überwältigend

a. With less emphasis, *whosoever* may be translated by jeder der (or welcher), alle die (or welche), *whenever* by jedesmal wenn, *wherever* by überall wo, etc.

b. For *however* and *ever so*, see **170**, I, 2.

166. For. I. Prep. 1. = *in place of, for the benefit of, in favor of,* für:

I will pay for you	Ich will für dich bezahlen
I have spoken for you	Ich habe für dich gesprochen
I am for free-trade	Ich bin für den Freihandel

a. After a transitive verb accompanied by a direct object, *for* in this sense may often be rendered by the "dative of interest"; see **72**.

2. = *in exchange for,* für, um:

He bought a pair of boots for fifteen marks	Er kaufte ein Paar Stiefeln für fünfzehn Mark
For a low price	Um einen geringen Preis
For little money	Um wenig Geld

3. = *as,* als, für, zu (see **76**):

I learn for certain	Ich höre als ganz gewiß
I took him for an Englishman	Ich hielt ihn für einen Engländer
The workmen chose him for their leader	Die Arbeiter wählten ihn zu ihrem Anführer

4. To denote aim, purpose, wegen, halber (following the noun):

They killed him for his money	Sie töteten ihn seines Geldes wegen, *or* halber

a. After a verb expressing motion, nach:

We left for New York in the evening	Am Abend reisten wir nach New York ab
She went for a doctor	Sie ging nach einem Arzte
He sent for his overcoat	Er schickte nach seinem Überrocke

5. To denote cause, reason, wegen; before nouns denoting feeling or emotion, vor:

The judge was respected for his honesty and his wisdom	Der Richter wurde wegen seiner Rechtschaffenheit und seiner Klugheit geachtet

a. Before nouns denoting emotions, vor:

He could hardly speak for joy	Er konnte vor Freude kaum sprechen
For pain	Vor Schmerzen
For grief	Vor Kummer
For laughing	Vor Lachen
For pleasure	Vor Vergnügen

6. To denote time. *A.* Time elapsed. Use the accusative with or without a strengthening adverb (see **80**, 2 and *a*):

The Saxons and Danes fought for many years	Die Sachsen und Dänen kämpften viele Jahre [hindurch, *or* lang]

a. To denote the length of time which an action or condition has, or had, continued, use the same construction as above, or the preposition seit; see **106**:

I have been waiting here for three hours	Ich warte hier [seit] drei Stunden

B. Time to elapse. Generally auf:

I am going to France for six months	Ich gehe auf sechs Wochen nach Frankreich
I am going to France for the winter	Ich gehe nach Frankreich, um den Winter dort zuzubringen

7. *For*, with a verbal noun in *-ing* (see **128**, 5), should be translated by a subordinate clause introduced by weil or dafür daß, in case *for* expresses cause, and by um . . . zu with the infinitive, or according to **128**, 2, in case *for* expresses purpose:

The ministry was criticised for not taking immediate action	Man tadelte das Ministerium, weil (*or* dafür, daß) es nicht sogleich Maßregeln ergriffen hatte
I have engaged a man for packing my books	Ich habe mir einen Mann zum Einpacken meiner Bücher gemietet, *or* . . . gemietet, um meine Bücher einzupacken

8. Idioms:

for all that trotz alledem	for the life of me für mein Leben
once for all ein für alle Male	line for line Zeile für Zeile
as for me was mich betrifft	for the love of him ihm zu Liebe
for example zum Beispiel	it is not for me to judge es gebührt mir nicht, zu richten
for ever auf immer	for the moment augenblicklich
for fear of aus Furcht vor	for nothing umsonst
for the future in Zukunft, zukünftig	for the present gegenwärtig
for good auf immer	for the sake of um . . . willen
for life auf Lebenszeit, lebenslänglich	for want of aus Mangel an
	for all the world like gerade wie

II. Conj. Denn (see **217**):

The king sent his son, for he himself was too old and feeble	Der König sandte seinen Sohn, denn er selbst war zu alt und schwach

167. From. Prep. 1. Usually von, aus (*out of*), often strengthened by a suitable adverb (see **134**, 3):

I once walked from Munich to Vienna	Ich bin einmal zu Fuße von München nach Wien gegangen
I am from Vienna	Ich bin aus (*more rarely* von) Wien
Parzival drew his sword from its sheath	Parzival zog das Schwert aus der Scheide [heraus]
He fell from his chair	Er fiel vom Stuhle [herunter]
From principle	Aus Grundsatz

a. In the sense of *beginning with, beginning at, from* should be translated by von . . . an; an may be omitted before bis *to*:

From Passau to Linz the roads were very good	Von Passau [an] bis nach Linz waren die Wege sehr gut
From that time he grew stronger	Von jener Zeit an wurde er stärker
From my childhood	Von meiner Kindheit an, *or* auf

2. = *by, according to,* nach:

To judge by his looks	Seinem Aussehen nach zu urteilen

3. After verbs denoting removal, the simple dative should be used; see **69.**

4. After verbs expressing concealment, vor; after verbs expressing protection, vor or gegen:

She concealed her troubles from her friends	Sie verheimlichte ihren Kummer vor ihren Freundinnen
An umbrella protects us from the rain	Der Regenschirm schützt uns vor dem (*or* gegen den) Regen

168. Hardly. See **Scarcely, 187.**

169. Hence. Adv. 1. = *from this point,* [*from*] *hence,* von hier, von da:

Let us go hence	Laßt uns von hier fortgehen
He sailed to Genoa, [from] hence to Marseilles	Er fuhr nach Genua, von da nach Marseilles

2. = *from this time:*

A week hence; a year hence	In einer Woche; in einem Jahre

3. = *for this reason,* daher, deshalb, deswegen:

He is faithful to his friends, hence they are also faithful to him	Er bleibt seinen Freunden treu, daher sind sie auch ihm treu

170. However. I. Adv. 1. = *in whatever manner*, wie, wie auch, wie auch immer, wie auch nur, wie nur immer; see **165**, 3, and **220**:

However he may do it, it will be a difficult piece of work	Wie er es auch anfangen mag, es wird eine schwierige Arbeit werden
However that may be	Wie dem auch sein mag, wie sich das auch verhalten mag

2. = *in whatever degree*, wie [auch], so [auch]; see **165**, 3 and **220**:

However beautiful she was	Wie schön sie [auch] war, *or* so schön sie [auch] war
However diligently he studied	So fleißig er [auch] studierte

a. The same effect may be produced by noch so *ever so much:*

However rich he may be, he will be punished for this crime	Er mag noch so reich sein, er wird doch für dieses Verbrechen bestraft werden
Every remark, however unimportant, was reported in the morning papers	Jede noch so unwichtige Bemerkung wurde in den Morgenzeitungen berichtet

II. Conj. 1. With much emphasis, = *however that may be*, wie dem auch sein mag (see above, I, 1), or trotzdem, trotz alledem:

However, I will pardon you once more	Trotzdem (*or* trotz alledem) will ich dir noch einmal verzeihen

2. With less emphasis, = *but*, doch, jedoch, aber, allein; doch and allein, in this sense, should stand at the beginning of the clause, jedoch and aber have the same freedom of position as the English *however:*

He was, however, very fond of music	Er war jedoch ein großer Musikliebhaber, *or* doch war er ein großer Musikliebhaber

The enemy, however, did not seem to notice us	Doch schien uns der Feind nicht zu bemerken, *or* allein der Feind schien uns nicht zu bemerken

171. If. Conj. 1. Usually wenn, followed by the imperfect or pluperfect subjunctive when the condition is not realized (see **118**); the following hypothetical clause is often introduced by so (see **140**):

If he comes, I shall go away	Wenn er kommt, [so] gehe ich fort
If I were rich, I should travel for several years	Wenn ich reich wäre, [so] würde ich mehrere Jahre reisen
If I had not known him so well, I should have lent him the money	Wenn ich ihn nicht so gut gekannt hätte, [so] hätte ich ihm das Geld geliehen

2. Instead of wenn with the dependent order (see **236**), the interrogative order is often used to express a condition (see **235**, 2); in that case, so is very regularly used at the beginning of the principal clause:

Kommt er, so gehe ich fort
Wäre ich reich, so würde ich mehrere Jahre reisen
Hätte ich ihn nicht so gut gekannt, so hätte ich ihm das Geld geliehen
Compare with the sentences under 1.

3. The conditional clause may, of course, follow the hypothetical clause; in that case, however, the interrogative order is not used except to express a condition not realized:

Ich gehe fort, wenn er kommt
Ich würde mehrere Jahre reisen, wenn ich reich wäre, *or* wäre ich reich
Ich hätte ihm das Geld gegeben, wenn ich ihn nicht so gut gekannt hätte, *or* hätte ich ihn nicht so gut gekannt
Compare with the sentences under 1.

4. For *as if*, see **152**, 2 *c*.

5. In indirect questions both *if* and *whether* should be translated by ob:

The general wished to find out whether the enemy would attack in the morning or not	Der General wünschte zu erfahren, ob der Feind den nächsten Morgen angreifen würde, oder nicht
Ask that man if he can show us the way to the station	Fragen Sie den Mann dort, ob er uns den Weg nach dem Bahnhofe zeigen kann

172. In. I. Adv. 1. Drinnen; after a verb expressing motion, hinein, herein (see **133**):

I called: "Come in"	Ich rief: „Herein"
She rushed in, in great excitement	Sie stürzte in großer Aufregung herein
I went in to help him	Ich ging hinein, um ihm zu helfen
You were not in (at home)	Du warst nicht zu Hause

2. In certain familiar phrases, zu . . . herein, hinein:

He came in [by] the door	Er kam zur Thür herein

II. Prep. 1. Usually in, contracted with dem to im:

in the bottle in der Flasche	in Asia in Asien
in the book im Buche	in summer im Sommer
in school in der Schule	in three weeks in drei Wochen
in Berlin in Berlin	

2. To express the time of day, use either the genitive (see **60**) or an:

in the morning am Morgen	in the day-time am Tage, *or* bei Tage
in the evening am Abend	

But

in the night in der Nacht, *or* bei Nacht

3. *In* a language, auf:

He answered in German	Er antwortete auf Deutsch
What do you call this in German?	Wie nennt man (*or* wie heißt) dies Ding auf Deutsch?

But

In German there are two declensions	Im Deutschen gibt es zwei Deklinationen

4. *In* with a verbal noun in *-ing* should be translated by bei with a verbal noun in **-en** (see **128**, 2), or by a subordinate clause introduced by a suitable conjunction (see **128**, 5); the former construction should be chiefly used when time or an accompanying circumstance is to be expressed:

In translating this short passage he made five mistakes	Beim Übersetzen dieser kurzen Stelle machte er fünf Fehler
The prince showed his wisdom in treating his enemies kindly	Der Fürst bewies seine Klugheit dadurch, daß er den Feind mit Güte behandelte

5. Idioms:

in appearance dem Anscheine nach	in my opinion nach meiner Ansicht
in comparison im Vergleiche	in press unter der Presse
in conclusion zum Schlusse, schließlich	in print gedruckt; not in print (all sold) vergriffen
in the country (not in another country) im Lande	in the reign (of) unter der Regierung
in the country (not in the city) auf dem Lande	in short kurz
in honor of the king dem Könige zu Ehren	in time (on time) zu rechter Zeit, zur rechten Zeit, rechtzeitig; (in future) mit der Zeit
in a hurry in großer Eile, eilig	in times past, in former times früher, ehemals
be in a hurry in großer Eile sein, große Eile haben	in olden times in (*or* zu) alten Zeiten
in this manner auf diese (*or* solche) Weise	in truth wahrhaftig
there is nothing in it es ist nichts daran	in this way auf diese (*or* solche) Weise

173. Instead, Adv. and **Instead of,** Prep. 1. In German, anstatt is used as a preposition only; hence both the adverb *instead* and the preposition *instead of* should be rendered by anstatt with a genitive; for anstatt, an Stelle may be substituted;

Instead of his father, his mother entered the room	Anstatt seines Vaters trat seine Mutter ins Zimmer
He meant to take quinine, but took arsenic instead	Er wollte Chinin nehmen, nahm aber anstatt dessen (*see* **32**) Arsenik
His nephew could not go, so he sent a friend instead	Sein Neffe konnte nicht hingehen, deshalb sandte er einen seiner Freunde anstatt seiner, *or* an seiner Stelle

2. After *instead of*, a verbal noun in *–ing* should be rendered by an infinitive with zu; see **128**, 5 *a*.

174. Into. Prep. In, often strengthened by a suitable adverb (see **134**, 3):

He fell into the water	Er fiel in das Wasser
This tavern fell into disrepute	Dieses Wirtshaus kam in übeln Ruf
The general sent an officer into the city to demand its surrender	Der General schickte einen Offizier in die Stadt hinein, um sie zur Übergabe aufzufordern

175. Like. Adv. *Like* may be expressed in two ways:

1. By gleich, sometimes called a preposition (see **137**, 2), properly an adjective in apposition and therefore uninflected (see **18**, 2), and governing a dative (see **73**), which may precede or follow; this construction is more often used when the comparison has reference to the subject of the sentence than when it has reference to any other part.

2. By wie *as*, which requires the two elements of the comparison to be in the same case:

He rushed up the stairs like a madman	Wie ein Wahnsinniger (*or* gleich einem Wahnsinnigen, *or* einem Wahnsinnigen gleich) stürzte er die Treppe hinauf
He treated me like a schoolboy	Er behandelte mich wie einen Schuljungen

a. Wie may be strengthened by a preceding ebenso or gerade, *just,* and the second part of the comparison is very often introduced by so:

Like his mother, Goethe had brown hair and dark lustrous eyes	Wie (*or* gerade wie, *or* ebenso wie) seine Mutter, so hatte auch Goethe braunes Haar und dunkle funkelnde Augen

176. Much. Adv. When expressing degree, not measurable quantity, *much, very much* should generally be rendered by sehr, otherwise by viel:

She was very much grieved	Sie war sehr bekümmert
I respect him very much	Ich achte ihn sehr [hoch]
He is much (*i. e.* highly) respected	Er ist sehr geachtet
He is much (*i. e.* by many, *or* in many ways) maligned	Er ist viel verleumdet

177. Neither [. . . **nor**]. I. Pron. See **40.**

II. Conj. 1. *Neither . . . nor,* weder . . . noch:

She was neither industrious nor talented	Sie war weder fleißig noch begabt
I am neither rich, nor have I any desire to become so	Ich bin weder reich, noch habe ich Verlangen danach, es zu werden

2. *Not . . . neither, not . . . nor,* nicht . . . und auch nicht:

I did not go to the concert last night, neither (nor) can I go to-day	Ich war gestern Abend nicht im Concert und heute Abend kann ich auch nicht hingehen

178. Of. Prep. See **57** ff.

179. Off. I. Adv. 1. = *distant,* weit weg, entfernt:

Far off, a great way off	Weit weg; weit von hier, von da, von dort

2. = *away,* after verbs of removal, weg, fort, davon:

He hurried off to catch the train	Er eilte davon (*or* fort), um den Zug zu erreichen
He got off with his life	Er kam mit dem Leben davon

3. = *down*, herab, herunter, hinab, hinunter (see **133**):

He fell off and broke his leg	Er fiel herunter und brach das Bein

4. Idioms:

Off and on	Ab und zu; bald so, bald so
He is well off	Er ist in guten Umständen
Everything went off well	Alles ging gut ab, *or* von statten
Take off one's hat	Seinen Hut abnehmen
Take off one's coat, one's boots	Seinen Rock, seine Stiefel ausziehen
I must be off now	Ich muß jetzt fort
Put off, delay	Verschieben, hinausschieben

II. The preposition *off* should be rendered by von, strengthened by a suitable adjective or adverb from among those mentioned above (see **134**, 3):

The tavern is a mile off the road	Das Wirtshaus ist eine Meile von der Landstraße entfernt
He jumped off the horse	Er sprang vom Pferde herunter

180. On. I. Adv. 1. In phrases like *to have on*, *put on*, an or auf; see below, II, 1 and 2:

She had a white dress on	Sie hatte ein weißes Kleid an
He put his fur cap on	Er setzte seine Pelzmütze auf

2. = *forward*, *further*, fort, weiter, vorwärts:

They marched on until it became dark	Sie marschierten weiter bis es dunkel wurde
I went on reading	Ich fuhr fort zu lesen
And so on	Und so weiter
From now on	Von jetzt an

II. Prep. 1. = *close by*, or *touching*, *an object*, an:

Cologne is on the Rhine	Köln liegt am Rhein
The picture hangs on the wall	Das Bild hängt an der Wand
I knocked on the door	Ich klopfte an die Thür

2. = *on top of*, or *resting on*, auf:

The book is lying on the table	Das Buch liegt auf dem Tisch
A stork has his nest on the roof of the church	Ein Storch hat sein Nest auf dem Dache der Kirche
Go and lay this book on my desk	Gehen Sie hin und legen Sie dies Buch auf mein Pult

3. To denote time, an (see **60**):

On Monday	Am Montag
On a fine morning	An einem schönen Morgen, *or* eines schönen Morgens
On the first of April	Am ersten April

4. = *about*, über:

A treatise on electricity	Eine Abhandlung über die Electricität

5. *On* with a verbal noun in *–ing* should be rendered by a subordinate clause introduced by als; see **128**, 5.

6. Idioms:

on account [of] wegen	on horseback zu Pferde, ride on horseback reiten
on no account unter keinen Umständen	on land auf dem Lande, am Lande, an das Land
on board an Bord	on this occasion bei dieser Gelegenheit
call on one (visit) besuchen, (summon) auffordern	on my part meinerseits
on this condition unter dieser Bedingung	on purpose absichtlich, mit Absicht
on the contrary im Gegenteil	on shore auf dem Lande, am Lande, an das Land
on foot zu Fuß	on one side auf der einen Seite
on hand vorrätig	on a sudden plötzlich
on the one hand auf der einen Seite, einerseits	on these terms unter diesen Bedingungen

181. Only. Adv. 1. Nur:

Only five miles from here	Nur fünf Meilen von hier
If I had only known it	Wenn ich es nur gewußt hätte

In optative sentences like the last, the German nur is even more common than the English *only*.

2. = *not yet more than*, erst:

I had only read a few pages when he returned	Ich hatte erst wenige Seiten gelesen, als er zurückkam
She was only three years old when her mother died	Sie war erst drei Jahre alt, als ihre Mutter starb

3. Be careful not to confound the adjective *only* with the adverb; the former is einzig:

The only reliable work on this subject is by a Frenchman	Das einzige zuverlässige Werk über diesen Gegenstand ist von einem Franzosen geschrieben

182. Out. I. Adv. 1. Ordinarily, draußen; after verbs expressing motion, hinaus, heraus (see **133**):

Out on the ocean	Draußen auf dem Meere
Out in the fields	Draußen auf den Feldern
He rushed out into the street	Er stürzte auf die Straße hinaus
I will call him out	Ich will ihn herausrufen

2. With certain verbs, in certain senses (see **131**), aus; likewise in certain idioms:

Mr. S. is going out now	Herr S. geht jetzt aus
I was out (not at home)	Ich war aus, nicht zu Hause, ausgegangen
The fire is out	Das Feuer ist aus
School is out	Die Schule ist aus

II. **Out of.** Prep. 1. = *outside of*, außerhalb:

We live three miles out of the city	Wir wohnen drei Meilen außerhalb der Stadt

2. After a verb expressing motion, *out of* may be expressed by aus . . . heraus, hinaus (see **133**):

The child fell out of the carriage	Das Kind fiel aus dem Wagen heraus

a. In many expressions, however, zu . . . heraus, hinaus is more common, and *out . . . at, out . . . by* should be rendered in the same way:

We rode out of the city	Wir ritten zur Stadt hinaus
The duke was driven out of the country	Der Herzog wurde zum Lande hinaus gejagt
The girl went out by the back door	Das Mädchen ging zur Hinterthür hinaus
I was looking out of the window	Ich sah zum Fenster hinaus

3. *Out of* = *from, on account of,* aus:

Out of malice	Aus Schadenfreude
Out of love	Aus Liebe

4. To express material, aus:

This bridge is built out of steel	Diese Brücke ist aus Stahl gebaut

5. *To be out of* (*lack*) is nicht mehr haben:

I am out of paper	Ich habe kein Papier mehr

6. Idioms:

out of breath außer Atem
out of business nicht mehr im Geschäft
out of humor schlecht gelaunt, schlechter Laune (*see* **59**, 3)
out of office nicht mehr im Amt
out of practice außer Übung
out of print vergriffen
out of sight — out of mind aus den Augen — aus dem Sinn
out of tune verstimmt
out of the way (secluded) abgelegen, entlegen

183. Outside. I. Adv. See **211**, I.

II. **Outside of.** Prep. 1. = *not within,* außerhalb; see **211**, II, 1.

2. = *not including,* außer; see **158**, 2.

184. Over. I. Adv. 1. = *on the other side,* drüben; after verbs expressing motion, herüber, hinüber (see **133**):

My father lives over there	Mein Vater wohnt dort drüben
He is over (*e. g.* over the river)	Er ist drüben
We sailed over to England	Wir segelten nach England hinüber
My wife is coming over next spring	Meine Frau kommt nächstes Frühjahr herüber

2. = *past*, vorbei, vorüber, aus:

The performance was over at ten o'clock	Die Vorstellung war um zehn Uhr vorüber

3. = *left*, übrig:

Fifty baskets were left over	Fünfzig Körbe waren übrig geblieben

4. = *over again*, noch einmal:

We had to do it all over	Wir mußten es alles noch einmal machen

II. Prep. Generally, über, often strengthened, after verbs expressing motion, by a following herüber, hinüber (see **133** and **134**, 3):

His father's portrait hung over the sofa	Das Bildnis seines Vaters hing über dem Sofa
We walked over the bridge	Wir gingen über die Brücke [hinüber]
The horse came running over the bridge	Das Pferd kam über die Brücke [herüber] gerannt
Over eighty members were present	Über achtzig Mitglieder waren anwesend
Frederick II. ruled over Prussia from 1740—1786	Friedrich II. regierte über Preußen von 1740—1786
He mourned over this loss till he died	Er trauerte über diesen Verlust bis zu seinem Tode
Over night	Über Nacht

185. Past. I. Adv. = *by*, see **162**, I, 2.

II. Prep. 1. = *by*, see **162**, II, 3.

2. = *beyond*, mehr als, über . . . hinaus (see **134**, 3):

Your father must be past seventy	Dein Vater muß über (*or* mehr als) siebzig Jahre alt sein
A quarter past seven	Ein Viertel nach sieben; *see* **153, 6**

186. Rather. Adv. 1. = *preferably*, lieber; also eher, especially when followed by als *than:*

I had rather stay at home	Ich bleibe lieber zu Hause
The prisoner said, he would rather die than betray his country	Der Gefangene sagte, er würde eher (*or* lieber) sterben, als sein Vaterland verraten

a. The ideas expressed in English by *like to, prefer to, like best to* are most commonly expressed in German by the adverbs gern, lieber, am liebsten (see **102,** 2 *a*, and **105,** 3 *a*):

I like to teach, but I like better (*or* I prefer) to study, and I like best to travel	Ich lehre zwar gern, aber ich studiere noch lieber, und ich reise am liebsten

2. After a negative, eher should be used:

The next morning he was no better, rather worse	Den nächsten Morgen ging es ihm nicht besser, eher schlimmer

3. = *more*, mehr, eher; = *more correctly*, vielmehr:

He came rather (*or* more) because he must, than because he wished to come	Er kam mehr, weil er mußte, als weil er wollte
He is a German, or rather an American of German descent	Er ist ein Deutscher, oder vielmehr ein Amerikaner von deutscher Abkunft

4. = *somewhat*, etwas, ziemlich, ganz, which are often qualified by eigentlich *really:*

His account of the matter was rather amusing	Sein Bericht von der Sache war [eigentlich] ganz amüsant
He has rather good taste in literary matters	Er hat ziemlich guten Geschmack in litterarischen Dingen

5. *The rather*, um so mehr, um so eher (see **191**):

The president felt compelled to be just to the accused, the rather because he personally disliked him	Der Präsident fühlte, daß er gegen den Angeklagten gerecht sein müsse, um so mehr, da er ihn persönlich nicht leiden mochte

187. Scarcely. Adv. *Scarcely, hardly*, kaum. A following subordinate clause, introduced by *when*, should be rendered, in German, by a principal clause introduced by so or, more rarely, by da (see **140**):

He had scarcely (*or* scarcely had he) given the order, when it was executed	Er hatte kaum (*or* kaum hatte er) den Befehl gegeben, so war derselbe schon ausgeführt

188. Since. I. Adv. 1. = *since then*, seitdem, seither:

I have not seen him since	Ich habe ihn seitdem (*or* seither) nicht gesehen

2. = *ago*, vor with the dative:

Many years since	Vor vielen Jahren

II. Prep. Seit; von . . . an:

Since my childhood	Seit meiner Kindheit
Since the beginning	Von Anfang an

III. Conj. 1. When used in a purely temporal sense, *since* is seit or seitdem:

Since my brother spent a year in Germany, he has been much interested in German politics	Seit mein Bruder ein Jahr in Deutschland war, interessiert (*see* **106**) er sich sehr für deutsche Politik
Since I have lived in the suburbs, I have seen but little of him	Seitdem ich in der Vorstadt wohne, habe ich ihn nur wenig gesehen

2. When *since* expresses cause, it should be translated by da:

Since he is my friend, I must help him	Da er mein Freund ist, so (*see* **140**) muß ich ihm helfen

189. So. I. Adv. 1. To denote manner or degree, generally so:

I am not so tired as I was last night	Ich bin nicht so müde, als ich gestern Abend war
Will you be so kind as to lend me your umbrella?	Wollen Sie so gut sein, mir Ihren Regenschirm zu leihen?
So much the better	Um so besser; *see* **191**
If that is so, we have no time to lose	Wenn das (*or* dem) so ist, [so] haben wir keine Zeit zu verlieren
Is that so? (*Exclamation*)	So? *or* Wirklich?
She was so feeble that she had to be carried home	Sie war so schwach, daß man sie nach Hause tragen mußte

2. To represent, without emphasis, a preceding word or an idea previously expressed, use es (see **29**, 1 *c*):

I will telegraph, if you wish me to do so	Ich will telegraphieren, wenn Sie wünschen, daß ich es thue, *or*, *simply*, wenn Sie es wünschen
He was always disagreeable, and became still more so when he inherited his uncle's fortune	Er war immer ein unangenehmer Mensch, und wurde es noch mehr, als er seines Onkels Vermögen erbte

II. Conj. 1. Coördinating, = *thus, therefore,* also, und so, deshalb:

You were not at home, so I went away again	Du warst nicht zu Hause, und so (*or* also, deshalb) ging ich wieder fort

2. Subordinating, = *so that,* so daß, damit (see **113**, 2 and 3):

I drew the curtain, so he might not see me	Ich zog den Vorhang vor, damit er mich nicht sähe

190. That. Conj. 1. Ordinarily, daß (see **114** ff.):

I know that he is rich	Ich weiß, daß er reich ist
I thought that you had left for Berlin	Ich dachte, daß du nach Berlin abgereist wärest
I hope that you will soon come again	Ich hoffe, daß du bald wieder kommen wirst

2. [*So*] *that*, so daß; [*in order*] *that*, so daß, damit (see **113**, 2 and 3):

I was so surprised that I could hardly speak	Ich war so überrascht, daß ich kaum sprechen konnte
His father was poor, so that he could not send the boy to school	Sein Vater war arm, so daß er den Knaben nicht in die Schule schicken konnte
I had to hurry [so *or* in order] that I might not lose the train	Ich mußte mich eilen, damit ich den Zug nicht versäumte, *or* um den Zug nicht zu versäumen

191. The. Adv. 1. Simple *the*, before a comparative, um so, or desto:

Goethe sought to win Herder's respect, the more so as the latter treated him somewhat contemptuously	Goethe suchte sich (*see* **72**, *a*) Herders Achtung zu erwerben, um so mehr, als dieser ihn etwas verächtlich behandelte
All the better	Desto besser, or umso besser

2. If two clauses are connected by the correlatives *the* . . . *the*, ascertain first which of the two is the subordinate, which the principal clause; the former should be introduced by je, the latter by desto or umso; when both clauses are very short, je . . . je is sometimes used; pay attention to the order of words (see **221** and **236**):

The more he learned, the more modest he became	Je mehr er lernte, desto bescheidener wurde er
You will like him the better, the longer you know him	Er wird dir um so mehr gefallen, je länger du ihn kennst
The sooner, the better	Je eher, je besser

192. There. Adv. 1. Dort, with less force da; after a verb of motion (see **132**) dorthin, dahin, or, with less force, simply hin; another adverb of place never precedes, but follows, dort and da:

Here and there	Hier und dort, *or* hier und da
My aunt lives up there	Meine Tante wohnt dort (*or* da) oben
I came from there	Ich kam von dort[her], *or* von da[her]
I am going there	Ich gehe dorthin, *or* dahin, *or* hin

a. After a noun, *there* may be rendered by the adjective dortig:

The authorities there	Die dortigen Behörden

2. Compounds (see **136**):

thereabouts, (*of place*) da herum, (*of number*) ungefähr	therefrom davon
thereafter danach	therein darin
thereat dabei, darüber; *see* **153**	thereof davon
therefore, *adv.* deswegen, dafür; *conj.* also, folglich	thereupon darauf
	therewith damit

3. The unaccented, so-called "expletive" *there*, which is used before the verb when the subject follows, should be rendered by the impersonal es, followed by the verb, which must agree in number with the logical subject following (see **82** and **223**):

There lay several open books on the table	Es lagen mehrere aufgeschlagene Bücher auf dem Tische
There followed two chapters on Klopstock and Lessing	Es folgten zwei Kapitel über Klopstock und Lessing

a. But es should be omitted whenever any other element of the sentence precedes the verb; *there* should then remain untranslated:

Once, there came two beggars to our door	Einmal kamen (*or* es kamen einmal) zwei Bettler an unsere Thüre
When he arrived, there were many people at the station to greet him	Als er ankam, waren viele Leute auf dem Bahnhofe, ihn zu begrüßen
Beside the doctor, there were three persons in the room	Außer dem Doktor waren drei Personen im Zimmer

193. *There is* (*there are*) may be translated by es ist (es sind), or by es gibt.

1. Es ist, es sind are used as in English *there is, there are*, according as the logical subject is in the singular or in the plural; in either case, es should be omitted when any other element of the sentence precedes the verb:

There is a vast difference between these two countries	Es ist ein ungeheurer Unterschied zwischen diesen beiden Ländern
There were, at that time, many fine pictures in this gallery	Es waren zu jener Zeit viele schöne Bilder in dieser Gallerie
But	
At that time, there were many fine pictures in this gallery	Zu jener Zeit waren viele schöne Bilder in dieser Gallerie

2. In the expression es gibt, es is consistently treated as the grammatical subject; it is never omitted, but stands either before or after the verb, as the rules for the arrangement of the sentence may require (see **222** *a*); the verb always remains in the singular, and the logical subject stands in the accusative as the grammatical object of gibt:

There is a better road, viz. along the Neckar	Es gibt einen besseren Weg, nämlich den Neckar entlang
Formerly, there were more independent cities in Germany than now	Früher gab es mehr freie Städte in Deutschland als jetzt
When there were no railroads and telegraphs	Als es noch keine Eisenbahnen und Telegraphen gab

194. It is somewhat difficult to define the difference between the use of es ist (es sind) and that of es gibt.

1. In accordance with the original meaning of the verb, es gibt is often used to denote that something is produced by, or follows from, certain conditions:

A quarrel ensued	Es gab Streit
A terrible confusion was the consequence	Es gab eine fürchterliche Verwirrung

2. On the other hand, es ist (es sind) should be used when the predicate is an adjective; and when the predicate is a past participle, sein or werden should be used according to **92**:

There were many of my friends present	Es waren viele von meinen Freunden gegenwärtig
There were many persons killed or injured	Es wurden viele Personen getötet oder verwundet

3. Es gibt is used to denote the existence of a subject, either in general (when no place is specified), or in its natural surroundings:

There are white elephants	Es gibt weiße Elephanten
There are lions in Africa, but not in Europe	Es gibt Löwen in Afrika, aber nicht in Europa
There are about 180 millions of Mohammedans in the world	Es gibt ungefähr 180 Millionen Mohammedaner in der Welt
There are men who would gladly accept this offer	Es gibt Menschen, die das Anerbieten gern annehmen würden
There are flowers that eat insects	Es gibt Blumen, welche Insekten fressen
There are edible birds'-nests	Es gibt eßbare Vogelnester

4. Es ist (es sind) is used to denote the accidental or temporary existence, in a specified place, of a subject which might as naturally be in another place:

There are white elephants in this menagery	Es sind weiße Elephanten in dieser Menagerie
There are fifteen persons in this room	Es sind fünfzehn Personen in diesem Zimmer
There are beautiful flowers in this bouquet	Es sind schöne Blumen in diesem Strauße
There is a bird's-nest in this tree	Es ist ein Vogelnest in diesem Baume

a. But notice the common formula:

There was once a man who, *etc.*	Es war einmal ein Mann, der ꝛc.

5. There are many less definite cases in which either es gibt or es ist (es sind) should be used according as the conditions seem to approach those stated under 3 or those stated under 4. In some cases the one expression would be nearly as correct as the other.

195. While the construction explained in **192,** 3 is more common than the corresponding English construction with *there,* there are on the other hand numerous cases in which *there is* (*there are*) should not be translated either by es ist (es sind) or es gibt. More definite expressions are to be preferred, and the student is advised to make use of such, whenever they readily suggest themselves:

There is a bridge across the Rhine near Cologne	Bei Köln führt (leads) eine Brücke über den Rhein
There are twelve companies in a regiment	Ein Regiment hat zwölf Compagnien
There is Prussic acid in peach-stones	Pfirsichkerne enthalten (contain) Blausäure
In that year there was a great famine	In jenem Jahre herrschte (ruled, prevailed) eine große Hungersnot

a. It is, especially, often necessary to contract *there is* (*there are*) with a following relative clause into a single clause:

The teacher asked how many had been in Germany, and it appeared that there were only five of us, who had ever been there	Der Lehrer fragte, wie viele in Deutschland gewesen seien, und es zeigte sich, daß nur fünf von uns je da gewesen waren

196. Though. Conj. 1. = *although;* see **150.**

2. With less emphasis, = *however,* doch, jedoch, aber, allein (see **170,** II, 2):

I have seen him since he was married, though very rarely	Ich habe ihn gesehen, seitdem er sich verheiratet hat, aber nur selten
I have paid the bill, though unwillingly	Ich habe die Rechnung bezahlt, jedoch nur ungern

3. For *as though,* see **152,** 2 *c.*

197. Through, and **Throughout.** I. Adv. 1. Durch, hindurch (see **130** and **131**):

The president will pass through to-morrow morning	Der Präsident kommt morgen früh [hier] durch
If the town is unoccupied, we are to march through without stopping	Wenn die Stadt unbesetzt ist, so sollen wir ohne uns aufzuhalten durchmarschieren, *or* hindurch marschieren

a. Durch forms with verbs both genuine and "separable" compounds, sometimes without essential difference in meaning; the genuine compounds, however, are always transitive. See below, II, 1 *a.*

2. *Throughout,* in allen Dingen, in allen Stücken, durchaus, durchweg:

The fellow acted throughout like a coward	Der Kerl handelte durchweg wie ein Feigling

II. Prep. 1. Durch, often strengthened by a following durch or hindurch (see **134,** 3):

The captain was shot through the arm	Der Hauptmann wurde durch den Arm geschossen
Sigurd rode without fear through the wall of flames	Sigurd ritt ohne Furcht durch die Flammenmauer hindurch
Through his intercession	Durch seine Vermittelung

a. The preposition *through* may often be rendered by the adverb durch (see above, I, 1 *a*):

We have run through the whole forest	Wir sind durch den ganzen Wald gelaufen, *or* wir haben den ganzen Wald durchlaufen
I have sought through the whole library	Ich habe die ganze Bibliothek durchsucht, *or* durchgesucht

198. Till, Until. I. Prep. 1. Bis, bis zu (see **199**, 4 *b*):

We had to wait till seven o'clock	Wir mußten bis sieben Uhr warten
From morn till evening, till midnight	Vom Morgen bis zum Abend, bis Mitternacht

2. *Not until*, erst:

The mistake was not discovered until the next morning	Der Irrtum wurde erst den nächsten Morgen entdeckt

II. Conj. 1. Bis:

We had to wait till the carriage returned	Wir mußten warten, bis der Wagen zurückkam

b. Not until, nicht eher als bis, or, more commonly, erst als, erst wenn (see **205**, II), erst nachdem; erst may be strengthened by a preceding immer, if a thing is said to have occurred repeatedly:

His innocence was not discovered until he had spent five years in prison	Seine Unschuld wurde erst entdeckt, als (*or* nachdem) er schon fünf Jahre im Gefängnisse zugebracht hatte
He never paid his debts till he was compelled to do so	Er bezahlte seine Schulden immer erst, wenn er dazu gezwungen wurde

199. To. Prep. In many cases, *to* marks the indirect object; it should then be rendered by the simple dative; see **63**. When the simple dative cannot be used, *to* should be translated by a preposition.

1. Before nouns denoting persons or pronouns referring to them.

a. After intransitive verbs always use zu:

I hastened to a physician	Ich eilte zu einem Arzte
They came to king Alfred as ambassadors	Sie kamen zu König Alfred als Gesandte

b. After verbs denoting *delivering, sending, transmitting, writing* etc. (which may also be followed by a simple dative, see **67**) use an:

The courier delivered the dispatches to the ambassador	Der Courier übergab die Depeschen dem Gesandten, *or* an den Gesandten
The doctor wrote to me	Der Doktor schrieb mir, *or* an mich

c. After senden and schicken, zu may be used if a person is sent:

The princess sent a messenger to him	Die Prinzessin sandte einen Boten zu ihm, *or* an ihn

2. Before names of towns and countries always use nach:

We shall go to Italy	Wir werden nach Italien gehen
Napoleon hastened back to Paris	Napoleon eilte nach Paris zurück

3. Before other nouns denoting places, the rather indefinite nach may be employed, but generally one of the more definite in, an or auf, as the case may be, should be used:

We went to church this morning	Wir gingen heute Morgen in die Kirche, *or* zur Kirche; *see below*, 6
The emperor retired to a monastery	Der Kaiser zog sich in ein Kloster zurück
The army marched back to the Rhine	Die Armee marschierte an den Rhein zurück
Hermann accompanied Dorothea to the spring	Hermann begleitete Dorothea an die Quelle
The maiden went to the market	Das Mädchen ging auf den Markt
The pirate carried the princess to a desert island	Der Seeräuber schleppte die Prinzessin auf eine wüste Insel

4. *a.* In the sense of *up to, as far as,* bis should be added to the preposition by which *to* would otherwise be expressed:

The stranger followed me from the hotel to the corner of William Street	Der Fremde folgte mir vom Hotel bis an die (*or* bis zur) Ecke der Wilhelmstraße
I walked with difficulty from my bed to the window	Es wurde mir schwer, vom Bette bis an das Fenster zu gehen
From first to last	Vom ersten bis zum letzten; von Anfang bis zu Ende

b. Before numerals, bis alone should be used; before names of towns and countries, also before the names of the months and days of the week, unless preceded by the definite article, and in a few fixed expressions, bis is sufficient:

He smoked from five to ten cigars a day	Er rauchte jeden Tag fünf bis zehn Cigarren
I studied from seven to eleven every night	Ich arbeitete jeden Abend von sieben bis elf
I travelled with my sister from London to Dover	Ich reiste mit meiner Schwester von London bis [nach] Dover
From Monday to Thursday	Von Montag bis Donnerstag, *or* vom Montag bis zum Donnerstag

5. With an infinitive. See **119** ff.

6. Idioms:

to a ball auf einen Ball	to school zur Schule, in die Schule; *indefinitely*, to a school auf [eine] Schule
to bed zu Bett	to supper zum Abendessen
to breakfast zum Frühstück	to the theatre in das (*or* ins) Theater
to church zur Kirche, in die Kirche	to the university zur Universität, auf die Universität; *indefinitely*, to a university auf [eine] Universität
to congress in den Congreß	
to dinner zum Mittagessen	
to jail in das Gefängnis	
to a meeting in eine (*or* zu einer) Versammlung	
to parliament in das Parlament	
to a party in eine Gesellschaft	

200. Toward (towards). Prep. 1. After a verb of motion, zu, placed after its noun; also auf . . . zu, nach . . . her, nach . . . hin (see **133**):

We hastened toward the city	Wir eilten der Stadt zu
The boy ran toward me	Der Knabe eilte auf mich zu
The enemy retired toward the bridge	Der Feind zog sich nach der Brücke hin zurück
Toward the east	Nach Osten hin, *or* gegen Osten

2. To denote a personal relation, gegen:

He always acted very friendly toward me	Er zeigte sich immer sehr freundlich gegen mich

3. To denote aim, purpose, zu:

The professor gave me fifty marks toward this object	Der Professor gab mir fünfzig Mark zu diesem Zwecke

4. To state a number approximately, gegen, ungefähr:

It was toward five o'clock	Es war gegen (*or* ungefähr) fünf Uhr

201. Under. I. Adv. Hinunter, darunter; with certain verbs, in certain senses (see **131**), unter:

The fox tried to slip under	Der Fuchs versuchte darunter zu schlüpfen
The boat went under	Das Boot ging unter

II. Prep. 1. Generally, unter:

She is the happiest creature under the sun	Sie ist das glücklichste Geschöpf unter der Sonne
The child fell under the wheels of the carriage	Das Kind fiel unter die Räder des Wagens
Five persons were buried under the ruins	Fünf Personen wurden unter den Trümmern begraben

2. Idioms:

To take under consideration	In Erwägung ziehen
Under date of the 21st inst.	Unter dem 21. d. M. (dieses Monats)
To trample under foot	Mit Füßen treten
Under ground	Unter dem Boden; unter der Erde
To be under the necessity	Genötigt sein
Under pain of death	Bei Todesstrafe

202. Until. See **Till, 198.**

203. Up. I. Adv. 1. To denote locality, oben:

The hermit lived up on the mountain	Der Einsiedler wohnte oben auf dem Berge
Up there, up yonder	Da oben, dort oben; *see* **192, 1**

2. After verbs of motion, hinauf, herauf (see **133**); in certain idioms (see **131**), auf:

Let us go up	Laßt uns hinaufgehen
Do not come up	Kommen Sie nicht herauf
The boy got up at 7 o'clock	Der Knabe stand um 7 Uhr auf
I was up early this morning	Ich war heute Morgen schon früh auf
I woke up at midnight	Ich wachte um Mitternacht auf
The prisoner walked up and down in his cell	Der Gefangene ging in seiner Zelle auf und ab, *or* auf und nieder

II. Prep. The preposition *up* should be expressed by an accusative (see **79**, 2) followed by herauf or hinauf (see **133**); to express the goal of the motion, the accusative may be preceded by auf, and the adverb may be omitted:

We swam up the river as far as the new bridge	Wir schwammen den Fluß hinauf bis zur neuen Brücke
Drive slowly up the hill	Fahren Sie langsam den Berg hinauf
I climbed up a cherry-tree	Ich kletterte auf einen Kirschbaum [hinauf]

204. Well. I. Adv. 1. Generally, wohl, gut; the former, however, is so often used as an unemphatic particle in the senses of *indeed*, *of course*, *I suppose*, etc., that whenever there is any emphasis on *well*, it should be translated by gut, recht gut, sehr gut, recht wohl or sehr wohl:

The boy speaks German well	Der Knabe spricht gut Deutsch
I know your friend well	Ich kenne deinen Freund recht gut
I know very well that you were at home	Ich weiß recht gut, daß du zu Hause warst
The old woman scolded him well	Die Alte schalt ihn gut (*or* tüchtig) aus

2. With the verb *to be*:

She is quite well again	Sie ist wieder ganz wohl, *or* gesund
That is well	Das ist gut
It is well with him	Es steht wohl mit ihm
It is well for us that you came	Es ist gut für uns (*or* es ist ein Glück für uns), daß du kamst

3. Idioms:

as well as sowohl als auch	and well he might und mit Recht
well done! sehr gut!	well off gut daran
well to do wohlhabend	to take a thing well etwas gut aufnehmen
well enough ziemlich gut	
all is well that ends well Ende gut, alles gut	

II. Interjection. Nun, wohlan:

Well, let us start	Wohlan, laßt uns aufbrechen
Well, how did you sleep	Nun, wie hast du geschlafen
Well, then, begin	Nun gut, fangen Sie an

205. When. I. Adv. The interrogative adverb *when* is wann:

When did Goethe die?	Wann starb Goethe?
I was asked when I should depart	Man fragte mich, wann ich abreisen werde

II. Conj. *When* should be translated by als, when referring to an individual act or condition in the past; when it is equal to *whenever*, it should be translated by wenn; see **141**:

When Correggio first saw Raphael's 'Saint Cecilia,' he exclaimed: "And I, too, am a painter"	Als Correggio zum ersten Male Raphaels ‚Heilige Cäcilia' sah, rief er aus: „Und ich bin auch ein Maler"
When I was in Paris (*i. e.* I was there but once), I often went to the theatre	Als ich in Paris war, ging ich oft ins Theater
When (*i. e.* whenever) I was absent, my younger brother took my place	Wenn ich abwesend war, nahm mein jüngerer Bruder meine Stelle ein
When (*i. e.* whenever) I go to Europe, I never fail to visit Munich	Wenn ich nach Europa gehe, verfehle ich niemals München zu besuchen
When you visit us the next time, you must stay longer	Wenn Sie uns das nächste Mal besuchen, müssen Sie länger bleiben
When still very young, the prince was sent to England	Als der Prinz noch ganz jung war, wurde er nach England gesandt

206. Where. Adv. 1. Wo; = *whither* wohin; *from where* woher (see **134**, 2):

Where do you live?	Wo wohnen Sie?
May I ask where you are going?	Darf ich fragen, wohin Sie gehen, *or* wo Sie hingehen?
Where does he come from?	Woher kommt er, *or* wo kommt er her?

2. Compounds (see **28**, 2):

whereabout wo, wo herum	wherein worin
whereas (since), *see* **188**; (while on the other hand) während, wohingegen	whereof wovon, worüber; *see* **178**
whereat wobei, worüber; *see* **153**	whereon woran, worauf; *see* **180**
wherever wo nur immer; *see* **165**	whereto wozu
	whereupon worauf
	wherewith womit

207. While (whilst). Conj. Während; see **141**:

While I slept, the boat drifted away	Während ich schlief, trieb das Boot davon
He is a soldier, while his brother is a physician	Er ist Soldat, während sein Bruder Arzt ist
While in Paris, I learned of my uncle's death	Während ich in Paris war, hörte ich von dem Tode meines Onkels

208. Whether. Conj. Ob:

I doubt whether he will come	Ich zweifle, ob er kommen wird
I asked the doctor whether I should continue the medicine or not	Ich fragte den Doktor, ob ich fortfahren solle, die Medizin einzunehmen, oder nicht
Whether or no, he must yield	Ob er nun will oder nicht, er muß nachgeben

209. With. Prep. 1. = *together with, accompanied by,* mit:

Frederick came with a great army	Friedrich kam mit einem großen Heere
He played ball with his schoolmates	Er spielte mit seinen Schulkameraden Ball
To fight with (*or* against) . . .	Mit (*or* gegen) . . . kämpfen

a. With, accompanied by an unaccented pronoun, may be translated by mit, used adverbially:

Come with us	Kommt mit
I should like to go with you	Ich möchte gern mitgehen

b. With, governing a noun followed by a participle or an adverbial phrase, may be rendered by the accusative; see **81**.

2. = *near, in the house of, about a person,* bei:

She lives with her parents	Sie wohnt bei ihren Eltern
I have the account with me	Ich habe die Rechnung bei mir
He has influence with the minister	Er hat Einfluß bei dem Minister
It is different with the French, (*or* in France)	Es ist anders bei den Franzosen

3. To express means or manner, mit:

I am writing with your pen	Ich schreibe mit deiner Feder
With pleasure	Mit Vergnügen
With great difficulty	Mit großer Mühe
With these words he departed	Mit diesen Worten ging er fort

4. To express cause, vor; after a passive verb, von:

Mad with pain	Wahnsinnig vor Schmerzen
Bowed down with grief	Vom Kummer gebückt

5. = *inspite of*, bei, trotz:

With all his money he is a poor man	Bei (*or* trotz) all seinem Gelde ist er doch ein armer Mann

210. Within. I. Adv. Innen, drinnen; after a verb of motion, nach innen, hinein, herein (see **133**):

It is warm and pleasant within	Innen (*or* drinnen) ist es warm und angenehm
He came within	Er kam herein
He went within	Er ging hinein
From within	Von innen, von drinnen

II. Prep. In, innerhalb; of time, also binnen:

Within the church	In der Kirche
Within certain limits	Innerhalb gewisser Grenzen
This is not within my power	Dies steht nicht in meiner Gewalt
Within three days	Binnen drei Tagen

211. Without. I. Adv. *Without, outside* (**183**), außen, draußen; after a verb of motion, nach außen, hinaus, heraus (see **133**):

I had to stand without, in the rain	Ich mußte draußen im Regen stehen
He went without	Er ging hinaus
From without	Von außen

II. Prep. 1. = *not within,* außerhalb:

Without the gates of the city	Außerhalb der Stadtthore

2. = *not with,* ohne (see **10**):

The poor woman was entirely without means	Die arme Frau war vollständig ohne Mittel
A knife without a blade	Ein Messer ohne Klinge

3. A verbal noun in *–ing* dependent on *without* should be rendered by an infinitive with zu; see **128,** 5 *a.*

Word-Order.

212. A sentence is called *declaratory* when it expresses a simple statement; it is called *interrogative,* when it expresses a question; it is called *optative,* when it expresses a wish.

213. There are three ways of arranging the German sentence; they differ only in the position of the finite verb.

I. *The finite verb occupies the second place:*

a. in all independent declaratory sentences;

b. in independent interrogative sentences beginning with an interrogative pronoun, adjective, or adverb.

This may be called the *Normal Order.*

II. *The finite verb occupies the first place:*

a. in all independent interrogative sentences in which

the question is not expressed by an interrogative pronoun, adjective, or adverb;

b. in interrogative clauses used to express a condition (see **235**, 2);

c. in independent optative sentences (see **235**, 3);

d. quite rarely, merely for emphasis (see **235**, 4).

This may be called the *Interrogative* or *Emphatic Order.*

III. *The finite verb occupies the last place* in all subordinate clauses. This may be called the *Dependent Order.*

I. THE NORMAL ORDER.

214. *In all independent declaratory sentences the finite verb occupies the second place;* it may be preceded either by the subject, with its qualifiers, or by any other one element of the sentence with its qualifiers, which the writer or speaker for rhetorical reasons may wish to place first.

215. A word may be placed at the head of the sentence either for emphasis; or to establish a proper logical connection with the preceding sentence; or, simply, for the sake of variety, so that every sentence may not begin with the same element. Thus, for instance:

My father gave me yesterday a book

Mein Vater schenkte mir gestern ein Buch, *or*
Mir schenkte mein Vater gestern ein Buch, *or*
Gestern schenkte mein Vater mir ein Buch, *or*
Ein Buch schenkte mir mein Vater gestern

My father has not given me the book, he has only lent it to me

Geschenkt hat mir mein Vater das Buch nicht, nur geliehen

a. The same effect which is produced in English by such constructions as

It was in Strassburg that he met Goethe

may generally be produced in German by placing the emphasized element at the beginning of the sentence:

In Straßburg traf er mit Goethe zusammen

although it is quite correct to say:

Es war in Straßburg, wo er mit Goethe zusammentraf

216. The number of words which may precede the finite verb is unlimited, provided they form only one of the elements of the sentence, i. e. either the subject, or an object, or the predicate, or an adverbial phrase. The subject, for instance, may consist of a noun, preceded by the article and one or more adjectives, and followed by a relative clause or an adverbial phrase, any part of which may again be qualified by some other adjunct; these altogether are regarded as forming only one of the constituent parts of the sentence and they may thus all precede the finite verb. Several adverbs or adverbial phrases qualifying one another or in apposition with one another, may be regarded as one element of the sentence, and may precede the finite verb. Thus:

The king, who up to the day when this discovery was made, had had the greatest confidence in his minister, was greatly shocked by his infidelity	Der König, der bis zu dem Tage, an welchem diese Entdeckung gemacht wurde, das größte Vertrauen in seinen Minister gehabt hatte, war über seine Treulosigkeit sehr bestürzt
In the house on the hill, a hermit has lived for many years	In dem Hause auf dem Hügel wohnt schon seit vielen Jahren ein Einsiedler

a. A noun, adjective or participle, which precedes the subject in apposition, is regarded as a separate element of the sentence, as it generally takes the place of an adverbial clause and may easily be resolved into such a clause; it should, therefore, be followed by the finite verb:

An enemy of all pomp (= because he was an enemy of all pomp), the young king at once discharged many of the court officials	Ein Feind alles Prunkes, entließ der junge König sofort viele der Hofbeamten
Faithful to his vow, he devoted the rest of his life to the care of the poor	Seinem Gelübde getreu, widmete er den Rest seines Lebens der Pflege der Armen
Tired from his long journey, he lay down under a tree	Ermüdet von seiner langen Reise, legte er sich unter einem Baume nieder

217. The purely coördinating conjunctions, especially und *and*, oder *or*, aber, sondern *but* (see **161**, II), allein *but*, denn *for*, when standing at the beginning of a sentence, are felt only as links connecting two sentences, not as elements of either; hence they do not count in determining the position of the verb. A few others, especially doch, jedoch *yet, however*, entweder *either*, and zwar, *to be sure*, may or may not count:

But Frederick did not keep his promise	Aber Friedrich hielt sein Versprechen nicht
The signal was given, and soon the battle raged along the whole line	Das Zeichen wurde gegeben, und bald wütete die Schlacht auf der ganzen Linie
Keep quiet, or you must leave the room	Sei still, oder du mußt das Zimmer verlassen
To be sure, I know very little about music, but I am very fond of it	Zwar verstehe ich (*or* zwar ich verstehe) nur wenig von der Musik, doch liebe ich (*or* doch ich liebe) sie sehr

218. If two or more parallel clauses having the same subject are connected by und, the subject need not be repeated in the second and following clauses, but in that case the finite verb must immediately follow und:

On the third day the stranger received his money and then left the town	Am dritten Tage erhielt der Fremde sein Geld und verließ dann die Stadt, *or* und dann verließ er die Stadt

219. Exclamations are generally felt as standing outside of the limits of the sentence, even without being separated by periods or exclamation points:

Alas! it was too late	Ach! es war schon zu spät
Well, I have done what you desired	Nun, ich habe gethan, was du wünschtest

220. Occasionally, concessive clauses at the head of a sentence are disregarded in determining the position of the finite verb of the principal clause:

Even if you start at once, you will arrive there too late	Wenn du auch sofort abreisest, du kommst doch zu spät an, *instead of* so (*see* **140** and **221**) kommst du doch zu spät an
However weighty reasons the minister might bring forward, the king would not heed his words	So wichtige Gründe der Minister auch vorbringen mochte, der König achtete nicht auf seine Worte, *instead of* so achtete der König doch nicht auf seine Worte

221. If the first element of the sentence consists of several words, these may be summed up in a demonstrative pronoun or adverb (see **140**), which then, naturally, also precedes the verb, since it cannot be considered an independent element of the sentence:

By the well, outside the gate, There stands a linden-tree	Am Brunnen vor dem Thore, Da steht ein Lindenbaum

Whoever says this, lies	Wer das sagt, der lügt
Although he is poor, yet he is very much respected	Obgleich er arm ist, so ist er doch sehr angesehen
The more you give him, the more he will ask	Je mehr du ihm gibst, desto mehr wird er verlangen

222. It has been stated that the finite verb always occupies the second place in the sentence. If the subject does not precede the finite verb, it generally follows immediately, but it may be separated from the finite verb by a pronoun or an adverbial phrase bearing comparatively little emphasis:

Yesterday, my father gave me a book	Gestern schenkte mir mein Vater ein Buch
Now it is once more my brother's turn	Jetzt kommt wieder einmal mein Bruder an die Reihe
For this reason, a Democrat was elected the next year	Deshalb wurde im nächsten Jahre ein Demokrat erwählt

a. When the subject is a pronoun bearing little or no emphasis, it should naturally stand either before, or immediately after, the verb; this applies also to es in es gibt (see **193**, 2):

Yesterday he gave me a book	Gestern gab er mir (*never* mir er) ein Buch
At that time there was no school in the village	Damals gab es keine Schule im Dorfe

223. The order of words may be further varied by the use of the impersonal es as a temporary or anticipatory subject before the verb; the latter is followed (see **222**) by the real (or logical) subject with which it must agree in number (see **82**). This construction is used to render sentences beginning with the "expletive" *there* (see **192**, but it may also be employed with great freedom in

translating ordinary English sentences in which the subject precedes the verb, except, of course, when the subject is a pronoun. It may be used for variety, or for emphasis, or to bring the subject into closer proximity to some other part of the sentence that may follow, e. g. a relative clause. Thus:

A hundred thousand persons emigrated to the United States last year	Es wanderten letztes Jahr hunderttausend Personen nach den Vereinigten Staaten aus
Nobody can now claim that I have not done my duty	Es kann jetzt niemand behaupten, daß ich meine Pflicht nicht gethan habe
Many now complained of him, who had formerly been his best friends	Es beklagten sich jetzt über ihn viele, die früher seine besten Freunde gewesen waren

224. The parts of the sentence not already provided for by the foregoing rules are then arranged in the reverse order of their logical importance: the most important element, viz. the most direct adjunct of the finite verb, occupies the last place; it is preceded by the next important element, often its own qualifier; that, by the next in importance, etc. The finite verb near the beginning of the sentence with its most direct complement at the end of the sentence thus form a framework inside of which the remaining elements of the sentence are arranged, the heaviest elements tending toward the end of the sentence.

225. If the finite verb is an auxiliary, its most direct adjunct is the infinitive or past participle belonging to it; the latter should therefore stand at the end of the sentence:

His uncle had died three months before	Sein Onkel war vor drei Monaten gestorben
Professor S. will build a house next year	Professor S. wird [sich] nächstes Jahr ein Haus bauen
I cannot come to-morrow	Ich kann morgen nicht kommen
The bridge had been torn away	Die Brücke war weggerissen worden
Tannhäuser is to be given next Monday	Nächsten Montag soll Tannhäuser gegeben werden

226. First in importance among the complements of the principal verb rank the adverbs of place and direction (see **130**); such adverbs, therefore, stand at the end of the sentence and yield this position only to infinitives or past participles, as according to **225**, in which case they are prefixed to them. Such other adverbial or substantive qualifiers as are essential to the meaning of the verb, or as form with the verb more or less fixed or idiomatic expressions, are similarly treated, except that only the shortest and most common among them are ever prefixed to their verbs. It has been customary to speak of such combinations of verbs with their qualifiers as "separable compound verbs."

My father came back yesterday	Mein Vater kam gestern zurück
My father will return to-morrow	Mein Vater wird morgen zurückkommen
My father has not yet come back	Mein Vater ist noch nicht zurückgekommen
He remained silent	Er schwieg still
He must remain silent	Er muß stillschweigen
No meeting takes place to-day	Heute findet keine Versammlung statt
No meeting has taken place this week	Diese Woche hat keine Versammlung stattgefunden
The judge condemned the prisoner to death	Der Richter verurteilte den Gefangenen zum Tode
The prisoner will be condemned to death	Der Gefangene wird zum Tode verurteilt werden

227. Next in importance rank the negatives nicht *not*, nie, niemals *never*, keineswegs *not at all*, and others:

My father will not give me the book	Mein Vater will mir das Buch nicht geben
The meeting will not take place to-day	Die Versammlung wird heute nicht stattfinden
I have never seen the president	Ich habe den Präsidenten nie gesehen

228. In regard to the arrangement of the remaining members of the sentence greater freedom prevails, but, as a rule, the same general principle, viz. that the elements which bear the greatest stress tend toward the end of the sentence, here also holds good. For that reason, the direct object, as a rule, stands nearer the end of the sentence than the indirect, but not by any means always:

My friend did not tell me this story	Mein Freund hat mir diese Geschichte nicht erzählt
But	
My friend did not tell it to his father	Mein Freund hat es seinem Vater nicht erzählt

Notice the same difference in the arrangement of the two sentences in English.

229. In doubtful cases, the relative importance of two elements may sometimes be determined by considering which of the two might be omitted with less injury to the general sense of the passage:

"Where were you last night?" "I was at home until 10 o'clock"	„Wo waren Sie gestern Abend?" „Ich war bis 10 Uhr zu Hause"
I bought a horse at once and took a riding-lesson every day	Ich kaufte mir sogleich ein Pferd und nahm täglich eine Reitstunde
He was sent to Siberia by order of the Czar	Er wurde auf Befehl des Czaren nach Sibirien geschickt

Blücher marched upon Paris with the greatest rapidity	Blücher marschierte mit der größten Geschwindigkeit auf Paris zu

230. In very long sentences, there is a tendency to distribute the less weighty elements between the weightier ones so as not to throw the whole weight of the sentence on one end; the beginner should avoid long sentences.

231. As to the arrangement of the various words constituting one of the elements of the sentence, it should be borne in mind that, as a general rule, the qualifier precedes the word qualified. It is particularly important to observe this rule in so far as it applies to infinitives, adjectives and participles.

1. Infinitives are always preceded by their qualifiers (see **119**, 1):

It is easier to criticise a book than to write a better one	Es ist leichter, ein Buch zu kritisieren, als ein besseres zu schreiben
The thief stole through the room without awakening the occupants	Der Dieb schlich durch das Zimmer, ohne die Bewohner zu erwecken; *see* **128**, 5 *a*

2. Adjectives and past participles used attributively must be preceded by their qualifiers:

The two hundred knights, faithful unto death to their duke, declined to surrender the castle	Die zweihundert ihrem Herzoge bis in den Tod getreuen Ritter weigerten sich, die Burg zu übergeben
We stopped over night in a village situated at the foot of the mountains	Wir blieben über Nacht in einem am Fuße des Gebirges gelegenen Dorfe

3. Adjectives and past participles used predicatively or appositively are, as a rule, preceded by their qualifiers, but longer phrases sometimes follow:

This story is very similar to one which Goethe tells in his autobiography	Diese Geschichte ist einer sehr ähnlich, welche Goethe in seiner Selbstbiographie erzählt
The count, faithful to the vow which he had made in the face of death, made a pilgrimage to the Holy Land	Der Graf, dem Gelübde getreu (*or* getreu dem Gelübde), welches er im Angesichte des Todes gethan hatte, machte eine Wallfahrt nach dem heiligen Lande
Struck with the strange sight, the young painter gazed at the maiden without being able to speak a word	Von dem seltsamen Anblicke betroffen (*or* betroffen von dem seltsamen Anblicke), starrte der junge Maler das Mädchen an, ohne ein Wort sprechen zu können

4. Present participles are always preceded by their qualifiers:

The bottle standing on my desk contains poison	Die auf meinem Pulte stehende Flasche enthält Gift
Ashamed of his conduct, the young man withdrew from the company	Sich seines Betragens schämend, entfernte sich der junge Mann aus der Gesellschaft

232. The finite verb also occupies the second place in all questions marked as such by an interrogative pronoun, adjective or adverb:

Who will go with me to walk?	Wer will mit mir spazieren gehen?
Where did you buy this picture?	Wo hast du dies Bild gekauft?
Which picture do you mean?	Welches Bild meinst du?

233. The declaratory order may also be used in rhetorical questions to express astonishment:

Do you mean to say that you paid only twenty marks for this book?	Nur zwanzig Mark haben Sie (*or* hätten Sie, *see* **114** ff.) für dieses Buch bezahlt?
Is it possible that you have never read Hamlet?	Sie haben Hamlet nie gelesen?

II. THE INTERROGATIVE OR EMPHATIC ORDER.

234. *In the interrogative or emphatic order the finite verb occupies the first place;* all the other elements of the sentence are arranged as in the declaratory order.

235. 1. The interrogative order is used in questions not marked as such by an interrogative pronoun, adjective or adverb:

Has he ever read Wallenstein?	Hat er jemals Wallenstein gelesen?
Do you believe that she will consent?	Glauben Sie (*see* **85**), daß sie einwilligen wird?
Did you hear the new singer?	Haben Sie (*see* **110**) die neue Sängerin gehört?
Is she going to appear to-night?	Wird sie (*see* **124**, 3*b*) heute Abend auftreten? *or* tritt sie heute Abend auf? *see* **108**

2. The interrogative order is also used to express a condition (see **171**, 2):

Are you really my friend, then do me this favor	Bist du wirklich mein Freund, so erweise mir diese Gunst
Had he known the man, he would never have granted his request	Hätte (*see* **118**, 1) er den Mann gekannt, so würde er ihm die Bitte nie gewährt haben
You look as if you did not believe it	Du siehst aus, als glaubtest du es nicht

3. In independent optative sentences (see **112**) the verb occupies the first place, except in a few fixed expressions like those mentioned in **112**, 1; in imperative sentences, also, the verb usually stands first:

Would that I had never seen you!	Hätte ich dich doch nie gesehen!
Take this letter to the post-office	Tragen Sie diesen Brief auf die Post

4. When accompanied by doch, ja, or ja doch, the verb is sometimes placed first merely for emphasis:

Let me stay a little longer; [for] I have never seen anything more beautiful	Laß mich noch ein wenig verweilen; hab' ich doch nie etwas schöneres gesehen

III. THE DEPENDENT ORDER.

236. Every dependent clause begins with a conjunction or a relative pronoun and ends with the finite verb; the remaining elements of the clause are arranged as in independent declaratory sentences. The most direct qualifier of the verb thus comes to stand immediately before it, and if it is one of the common adverbs of place it is prefixed to the verb (see **130**); this is also done with a few of the most common other adverbial and substantive qualifiers of the verb, as explained in **226**:

I saw Bismarck last summer, when I was in Berlin	Ich sah Bismarck letzten Sommer, als ich in Berlin war
I have read the book which you recommended to me	Ich habe das Buch gelesen, welches Sie mir empfohlen haben
I shall go, unless he comes back very soon	Ich gehe fort, wenn er nicht bald zurückkommt
The concert which took place last night was poorly attended	Das Concert, welches gestern Abend stattfand, war schlecht besucht

a. Substantive clauses may be formally independent, while logically dependent; see **115**.

b. A condition may be expressed by the interrogative order, instead of by a conjunction with the dependent order; see **235**, 2.

237. When in a dependent clause the past participle of a modal auxiliary or of any other verb has the form of an infinitive (see **98**), the finite verb, which then apparently governs two infinitives, generally precedes these, instead of standing at the end of the clause:

I am very glad that I have been able to render you this service	Es freut mich sehr, daß ich Ihnen diesen Dienst habe leisten können, *instead of* leisten können habe
Here is a book which you ought to have read, before writing anything on this subject	Hier ist ein Buch, welches du hättest lesen sollen (*instead of* lesen sollen hättest), ehe du etwas über diesen Gegenstand schriebst

238. The subject of a dependent clause is usually placed immediately after the introductory conjunction or relative pronoun (unless the latter itself is the subject); but it may be separated from them by a pronoun or an adverb bearing comparatively little emphasis:

Das Buch, welches mein Vater mir schenkte, *or* welches mir mein Vater schenkte, ꝛc.

Wenn morgen kein Brief kommt, ꝛc.

239. In dependent clauses, the auxiliaries haben and sein may sometimes be omitted, when no misunderstanding can arise:

The storm came sooner than we had thought	Das Gewitter kam eher als wir gedacht [hatten]
The news that the emperor had suddenly died caused great consternation	Die Nachricht, daß der Kaiser plötzlich gestorben [sei *or* wäre], verursachte allgemeine Bestürzung

240. If several coördinate dependent clauses have the same finite verb, it need not be expressed except in the last:

I told him that I had paid the bill, but had lost the receipt	Ich sagte ihm, daß ich die Rechnung bezahlt, aber die Quittung verloren hätte

241. Exclamatory questions beginning with an interrogative pronoun, adjective or adverb are usually treated as dependent clauses, a governing phrase like *I wonder*, or *is it not strange?* being understood:

How many books you buy every year!	Wie viele Bücher du jedes Jahr kaufst!

IV. PERIODS.

242. As every dependent clause is a part of some independent sentence (or of another dependent clause), its position within the sentence is, strictly speaking, determined by the rules given above for the construction of independent sentences. Dependent sentences should, therefore, be arranged, in their proper order, not more than one before the finite verb, the others between the finite verb and its most direct adjunct at the end of the sentence:

When the war was over, the great general returned again to the studies which had interested him even as a boy	Als der Krieg vorüber war, kehrte der große Feldherr wieder zu den Studien, mit denen er sich schon als Knabe beschäftigt hatte, zurück
The French officers were released on condition that they should not fight again in this war	Die französischen Officiere wurden unter der Bedingung, daß sie in diesem Kriege nicht mehr kämpfen sollten, entlassen

243. It should be especially borne in mind that when a sentence begins with a subordinate clause, the finite verb should immediately follow, since it must occupy the second place; see, however, **220.** Thus:

When Sully was disgraced as a minister, he occupied himself with writing his memoirs	Als Sully als Minister in Ungnade gefallen war, beschäftigte er sich damit, seine Erinnerungen aufzuschreiben

244. When according to the rules for the arrangement of the sentence the subject of the principal clause follows

a subordinate clause having the same subject, in case a pronoun is used in either clause for the subject, it should be in the principal clause rather than in the subordinate:

The sentinels, when they saw the enemy coming, did not at once know what to do	Als die Schildwachen den Feind kommen sahen, wußten sie nicht gleich, was sie thun sollten

245. 1. While it is possible to regard a dependent clause as one of the elements composing an independent sentence, and treat it accordingly, it is also generally allowable to place it outside of the limits marked by the direct complements of the finite verb:

Als der Krieg vorüber war, kehrte der große Feldherr wieder zu den Studien zurück, mit denen er sich schon als Knabe beschäftigt hatte

Die französischen Officiere wurden unter der Bedingung entlassen, daß sie in diesem Kriege nicht mehr kämpfen sollten

Compare with the sentences under **242.**

2. This is very generally done; and it ought to be done whenever the number and length of the dependent clauses would remove the direct complements of the finite verb so far from the latter as to make the construction awkward or unintelligible; it is also often done for emphasis or variety:

It is natural that man wants to be governed by one who was born and educated with him	Es ist natürlich, daß der Mensch von dem regiert sein will, der mit ihm geboren und erzogen ist, *instead of* von dem, der mit ihm geboren und erzogen ist, regiert sein will

246. Not only dependent clauses, but also infinitives with zu or um zu, with or without adjuncts, and longer adverbial phrases, whether or not qualified by dependent clauses, may be placed outside the limits marked by the

direct complements of the finite verb or, in a subordinate clause, by the finite verb itself:

He began to work	Er fing zu arbeiten an, *or* er fing an zu arbeiten
He returned to the country which he had not seen since his youth	Er kehrte in das Land, das er seit seiner Jugend nicht gesehen hatte, zurück, *or* zurück in das Land, das ꝛc., *or* in das Land zurück, das ꝛc.

Appendix.

THE MOST COMMON ADJECTIVES, PARTICIPLES AND VERBS, REQUIRING, IN GERMAN, CONSTRUCTIONS DIFFERENT FROM THE ENGLISH.

To avoid confusion, each adjective, participle and verb is followed, in these lists, by the preposition or case which it governs; it should be remembered, however, that, in actual use, adjectives, participles and infinitives are, as a rule, preceded by their qualifiers; *see* **231**.

The constructions of many participles and adjectives may be inferred from those of the corresponding verbs.

A. Adjectives and Participles.

abundant in, with reich an (*dat.*)
accustomed to gewöhnt, *gen. or* an (*acc.*)
adjacent to, *use the verb* grenzen an (*acc.*)
advantageous to vorteilhaft für
affable to leutselig gegen
affected at, by gerührt durch, von
affectionate to zärtlich gegen
afflicted at, by, with bekümmert über (*acc.*), durch
afraid of bange vor (*dat.*)
akin to verwandt mit
alarmed at beunruhigt über (*acc.*), durch
allied to verbündet mit
amazed at verwundert über (*acc.*)
angry with one böse auf (*acc.*)
angry at, about something böse über (*acc.*), wegen
anxious about, for besorgt um, wegen; a. for (desirous of) begierig nach
apparent from ersichtlich aus
applicable to anwendbar auf (*acc.*)
apprehensive of, *use the verb* fürchten, *acc.*
apt for tauglich zu
ashamed of beschämt über (*acc.*), *or use the verb* sich schämen, *gen.*
astonished at erstaunt über (*acc.*)
attached to befestigt an (*dat.*); (devoted) zugethan, *dat.*
attended with begleitet von
attentive to aufmerksam auf (*acc.*)
averse to abgeneigt, *dat. or* gegen
aware of gewahr, *gen. or acc.*
bare of entblößt von; ohne
beneficent to wohlthätig gegen
bent on entschlossen zu
benumbed with erstarrt vor (*dat.*)
blind to blind gegen

blind with blind vor (*dat.*)
bound for, to bestimmt nach
capable of fähig, *gen. or* zu
captivated by, with eingenommen von
careful of achtsam auf
careful for besorgt um
careless of, about unbesorgt, unbekümmert um
celebrated for berühmt wegen
charitable to, towards mildthätig gegen
charmed by, with entzückt von
civil to höflich gegen
clear from, of rein von
close by, to dicht bei, an (*dat. or acc.*)
cold to kalt gegen
comparable to vergleichbar mit
concerned about, for besorgt um
concerned in beteiligt an (*dat.*)
conscious of bewußt, *gen.*
consequent to, *use the verb* folgen auf (*acc.*)
courteous to höflich gegen
covetous of begierig nach
cruel to grausam gegen
curious of neugierig auf (*acc.*)
customary with gebräuchlich bei
dazzled with geblendet von
dead to abgestorben für
deaf to taub gegen
decisive of, *use the verb* entscheiden, *acc.*
delighted at, with entzückt über (*acc.*), von
dependent on abhängig von
desirous of begierig nach
destructive of verderblich für, zerstörend, *acc.*
destitute of / devoid of } entblößt von; ohne
different from verschieden von
disgusted at, with überdrüssig, *gen. or acc.; or use the verb* Widerwillen empfinden gegen
disloyal to treulos gegen
dismayed at erschrocken über (*acc.*)
displeased at, with ungehalten über (*acc.*)
doubtful of / dubious of } ungewiß über (*acc.*)
eager for begierig nach
empty of leer an (*dat.*)
eminent for ausgezeichnet durch
enamoured of verliebt in (*acc.*)
engaged in, occupied beschäftigt mit; (concerned) verwickelt in (*acc.*)
engaged to verlobt mit
enraged at wütend über (*acc.*)
envious of neidisch auf (*acc.*)
essential to wesentlich für
exempt from frei von
faint with matt vor (*dat.*)
famed, famous for berühmt wegen
far from fern, weit entfernt von
fatigued with ermüdet von
favorable for, to günstig, *dat.*
fearful of voll Furcht vor (*dat.*)
fearless of ohne Furcht vor (*dat.*)
fertile of, in fruchtbar an (*dat.*)
fit for tauglich, passend zu
fond of eingenommen von, ergeben, *dat., or use* lieben
forgetful of, *use the verb* vergessen, *gen. or acc.*
free from frei von
friendly to freundlich gegen
frightened at erschrocken über (*acc.*)

fruitful in fruchtbar, ergiebig an (*dat.*)
full of voll von, *or gen.*
generous to großmütig gegen
glad of froh über (*acc.*), *or gen.*
good for tauglich zu
good to, towards gut gegen
gracious to gnädig gegen
greedy of gierig nach
grieved at bekümmert über (*acc.*)
guilty of schuldig, *gen. or* an (*dat.*)
happy at, over glücklich über (*acc.*)
heedful of achtsam auf (*acc.*)
heedless of unbekümmert um
ignorant of unkundig, *gen.*; unbekannt mit
ill of, with [a disease] krank an (*dat.*); ill with [fear, etc.] krank vor (*dat.*)
impatient at ungeduldig über (*acc.*)
impatient for begierig nach
impatient of, *use* nicht dulden, nicht ertragen, *acc.*
incensed at aufgebracht über (*acc.*)
inclusive of einschließlich, *gen.*
independent of unabhängig von
indifferent to gleichgültig gegen
indignant at entrüstet über (*acc.*)
indulgent to nachsichtig gegen
infatuated with bethört von
inferior to geringer als
inflamed with entbrannt von
innocent of unschuldig, *gen. or* an (*dat.*)
insensible of, to unempfindlich für, gegen
inseparable from unzertrennlich von
insusceptible to unempfindlich für
intended for bestimmt für; (to be) zu
intent on (attentive) aufmerksam auf (*acc.*); (desirous) begierig nach
intoxicated with berauscht von
irritated at aufgebracht über (*acc.*)
jealous of eifersüchtig auf (*acc.*)
just to gerecht gegen
kind to gütig gegen
lavish of verschwenderisch mit
liberal to freigebig gegen
loyal to treu, *dat.*
mad with toll vor (*dat.*)
merciful to mitleidig gegen
mindful of eingedenk, *gen.*
mortified at unangenehm berührt von
moved at, by, with gerührt von, durch
needing bedürftig, *gen.*; *or use the verb* bedürfen, *gen. or acc.*
negligent of nachlässig in Bezug auf
noted for bekannt, berühmt durch, wegen
notorious for berüchtigt durch, wegen
obedient to gehorsam, *dat.*
obsequious to willfährig, *dat. or* gegen
observant of achtsam auf (*acc.*)
offended at, by verletzt von
overcome with überwältigt von
owing to, *use the verb* herrühren von
pale with bleich vor (*dat.*)
particular about genau mit
patient of, *use the verb* geduldig ertragen, *acc.*
penetrated with durchdrungen von
perfidious to treulos gegen
pleased with erfreut über (*acc.*)
polite to höflich gegen

poor in arm an (*dat.*)
popular with beliebt bei
posterior to später als, nach
prior to früher als; vor
prodigal of verschwenderisch mit
productive of fruchtbar an (*dat.*)
profuse of verschwenderisch mit
proud of stolz auf (*acc.*)
provoked at, with aufgebracht über (*acc.*)
provoked by gereizt durch
qualified for geeignet zu
ready for bereit zu
reckless of unbekümmert um
red with rot vor (*dat.*)
regardless of unbekümmert um
related to verwandt mit
relative to bezüglich auf (*acc.*)
remarkable for merkwürdig wegen
remote from entfernt von
renowned for berühmt wegen
replete with voll von
rich in reich an (*dat.*)
ripe for reif zu, für
rude to unhöflich gegen
safe from sicher vor (*dat.*)
satisfied with befriedigt von, durch
secure from sicher vor (*dat.*)
seized with ergriffen von
sensible of empfänglich für
separate from getrennt von
severe to, on, with streng gegen
shocked at entsetzt über (*acc.*)
short of, *use the verb* Mangel leiden an (*dat.*)
sick of (tired) überdrüssig, *gen. or acc.*
sick with, ill with [a disease] krank an (*dat.*); [fear, etc.] krank vor (*dat.*)
solicitous about, for besorgt um, wegen
sorry for betrübt wegen
stiff with steif vor (*dat.*)
struck with betroffen über (*acc.*), von
stupefied with betäubt durch, von
subsequent to, *use the verb* folgen auf (*acc.*)
suffocated with erstickt durch
suitable for, to angemessen für
superior to überlegen, *dat.*
sure of sicher, *gen.*
surprised at überrascht über (*acc.*)
susceptible to empfänglich für
suspicious of argwöhnisch auf (*acc.*)
thoughtful of bedacht auf (*acc.*)
thoughtless of unbekümmert um
terrified at, by, with erschrocken über (*acc.*)
tired from, with müde, ermüdet von
tired of müde, überdrüssig, *gen. or acc.*
touched by, with gerührt durch, von
transported with entzückt von
treacherous to verräterisch gegen
troubled about besorgt um
uncertain of ungewiß, *gen. or* über (*acc.*)
unconscious of unbewußt, *gen.*
unmindful of uneingedenk, *gen.*
uneasy about unruhig wegen
used to gewöhnt an (*acc.*)
usual with gewöhnlich bei
vain of eitel auf (*acc.*)
vexed at verdrießlich über (*acc.*)
void of leer an; ohne
wasteful of verschwenderisch mit

watchful of aufmerksam auf (*acc.*)
wearied, weary, *see* tired
wet with naß von
worn with, worn out with erschöpf durch
worthy of wert, würdig, *gen.*

B. Verbs.

abound in Überfluß haben an (*dat.*)
absolve from lossprechen von
abstain from sich enthalten, *gen.*
accuse of anklagen, beschuldigen, *gen.*
accustom to gewöhnen an (*acc.*)
acquit of freisprechen von
adapt to anpassen, *dat. or* an (*acc.*)
address to richten an (*acc.*)
adhere to anhangen, *dat.*
adjoin to grenzen an (*acc.*)
advise raten, *dat.* (*person*), *acc.* (*thing*)
agree about übereinkommen über (*acc.*)
agree to einwilligen in (*acc.*)
aid in helfen (*dat.*) bei
ail fehlen, *dat.*
aim at zielen auf (*acc.*); = strive for streben nach
allude to anspielen auf (*acc.*)
amount to sich belaufen auf (*acc.*)
answer (a person) antworten, *dat.*; (a question, a letter) antworten auf (*acc.*), beantworten (*acc.*)
answer for einstehen für
appeal to sich berufen auf (*acc.*)
apply to sich wenden an (*acc.*); = refer to sich beziehen auf (*acc.*)
apply one's self to sich legen auf (*acc.*), sich befleißigen, *gen.*
approach [sich] nähern, *dat.*
approve a thing, of a thing billigen, *acc.*
arise from herrühren von
ascribe to zuschreiben, *dat.*
be ashamed of sich schämen, *gen.*
ask after sich erkundigen nach
ask for a thing bitten um; for a person fragen nach
ask of erbitten von
aspire to streben nach
assent to zustimmen, *dat.*
assign to zuweisen, *dat.*
assist in helfen bei
assure of versichern, *gen.*
atone for sühnen, *acc.*
attend a person, on a person, aufwarten, *dat.*; = accompany, begleiten, *acc.*; = take care of, pflegen, *acc. or gen.*
attend (school, etc.) besuchen, *acc.*; (a meeting) beiwohnen, *dat.*
attend to achten auf, (*acc.*)
avail one's self of benutzen, *acc.*
bear [with] ertragen, *acc.*
become of werden aus
beg for bitten um
beg of erbitten von
behave to sich betragen gegen
believe in glauben an (*acc.*)
bestow on verleihen, *dat.*
beware of sich hüten vor (*dat.*)
bid gebieten, *dat.*
bind to binden an (*acc.*)
blame for tadeln wegen
blush at erröten über (*acc.*)
boast of sich rühmen, *gen.*
border on grenzen an (*acc.*)
borrow from, of borgen von

bow to sich verneigen vor (*dat.*)
burn with brennen vor (*dat.*)
burst with bersten vor (*dat.*)
buy from, of kaufen von
call at, on vorsprechen bei; besuchen, *acc.*
call for fragen nach; zu holen kommen, *acc.*
call upon auffordern, *acc.*
care about sich kümmern um; he cares nothing about it es liegt ihm nichts daran
care for, = take care of sorgen für; = like mögen, *acc.*
catch at greifen nach
caution against warnen vor (*dat.*)
change for vertauschen mit
change into verwandeln in (*acc.*)
charge with anklagen (*gen.*)
cheat out of betrügen um
cling to sich festhalten, sich anklammern an (*acc.*); = remain true anhangen (*dat.*)
come by (obtain) erlangen, *acc.*; kommen zu
command, *see* order
compare to, with vergleichen mit
complain about, of sich beklagen über (*acc.*)
comply with sich fügen, *dat.*
conceal from verbergen, *dat. or* vor (*dat.*)
conclude from schließen aus
confer on verleihen, *dat.*
confide in vertrauen auf (*acc.*)
confine to beschränken auf (*acc.*)
conform to sich richten nach
congratulate on Glück wünschen zu
consent to einwilligen in (*acc.*)
be composed of bestehen aus
consist in bestehen in (*dat.*)
consist of bestehen aus
contend for streiten um
contrast with, *intr.* abstechen von, gegen; *tr.* entgegenstellen, gegenüberstellen, *dat.*
converse about, on sich unterhalten über (*acc.*)
convert into verwandeln in (*acc.*)
convict of überführen, *gen.*
crave for verlangen nach
cure of heilen von
deal in handeln mit
debate about, on beratschlagen über (*acc.*)
decide about, on sich entscheiden über (*acc.*); d. in favor of [sich] entscheiden für
decrease in abnehmen an (*dat.*)
defend from verteidigen gegen
defy trotzen, *dat.*
deliberate about, on beratschlagen über (*acc.*)
delight in sich erfreuen an (*dat.*)
deliver from befreien von
demand of fordern von
depart for abreisen nach
depend on abhängen von; = rely on sich verlassen auf (*acc.*)
deprive of berauben, *gen.*
deserve of sich verdient machen um
design for bestimmen zu
desire begehren, *gen. or acc.*
desist from abstehen von
despair of verzweifeln an (*dat.*)
determine on sich entschließen zu
die of sterben an (*dat.*)
differ from sich unterscheiden von
differ with nicht übereinstimmen mit

dig for graben nach
direct to richten an (*acc.*)
disagree with nicht übereinstimmen mit
disapprove of mißbilligen, *acc.*
dispense with verzichten auf (*acc.*)
dispose of verfügen über (*acc.*)
dissuade from abraten von
distinguish from unterscheiden von
divide into teilen in (*acc.*)
doubt about, of zweifeln an (*dat.*)
drink to trinken auf (*acc.*)
dwell on verweilen bei
echo with wiederhallen von
embark for sich einschiffen nach
encroach on Eingriffe thun in (*acc.*)
end in endigen mit
engage in sich beteiligen bei
enjoy genießen, *gen. or acc.*
enter a room in ein Zimmer treten
enter into sich einlassen in (*acc.*)
enter on übernehmen
escape a person, *or* from a person entfliehen, entkommen, *dat.*; from a place, aus; one's observation, etc. entgehen, *dat.*
examine [into] untersuchen, *acc.*
exceed in übertreffen an (*dat.*)
exchange for vertauschen gegen
exult at, over frohlocken über (*acc.*)
faint with ohnmächtig werden vor (*dat.*)
fasten to befestigen an (*dat. or acc.*)
feed on sich ernähren von
find fault with tadeln, *acc.*
fire at Feuer geben auf (*acc.*)
fish for fischen nach
fit for befähigen zu
fix on sich entscheiden für
flatter schmeicheln, *dat.*
flee from fliehen vor (*dat.*)
foam with [rage] schäumen vor [Wut, *acc.*]
follow folgen, *dat.*
follow from folgen aus
forgive vergeben, *dat.* (*person*), *acc.* (*thing*)
free from befreien von
gaze at anstarren (*acc.*)
glory in stolz sein auf (*acc.*)
glow with glühen vor (*dat.*)
grasp at greifen nach
grieve at, for sich grämen um, über (*acc.*)
grumble at murren über (*acc.*)
guard against, from, *intr.* sich hüten vor (*dat.*); *tr.* = protect, beschützen vor (*dat.*), gegen
hear about, of hören von, über (*acc.*)
hear from hören von
heed achten, *gen. or* auf (*acc.*)
help helfen, *dat.*
hide from verbergen, *dat. or* vor (*dat*)
hinder from hindern an (*dat.*)
hint at anspielen auf (*acc.*)
hope for hoffen auf (*acc.*)
hunt after, for jagen nach, nachjagen, *dat.*
impose on auferlegen, *dat.*; = cheat, betrügen, *acc.*
increase in zunehmen an (*dat.*)
indulge in sich hingeben, nachhängen, *dat.*
inflict on auferlegen, *dat.*
inform of benachrichtigen von
ingratiate one's self with sich beliebt machen bei
injure schaden, *dat.*
inquire after sich erkundigen nach
inquire into untersuchen, *acc.*
inquire of sich erkundigen bei

insist on bestehen auf (*dat*)
intercede with sich verwenden bei
interfere in sich einmischen in (*acc.*); interfere with hindern, *acc.*
introduce to vorstellen, *dat.*
intrude on sich aufdrängen, *dat.*
intrust one with a thing, to one a thing jemandem etwas anvertrauen
issue from, *intr.*, entspringen aus
jest at scherzen über (*acc.*)
join in sich beteiligen bei, an (*dat.*)
judge by, from urteilen nach
judge of urteilen über (*acc.*)
keep from bewahren vor (*dat.*)
keep to sich halten an (*acc.*)
knock at klopfen an (*acc.*)
know about, of wissen über (*acc.*), von
labor for sich abmühen um
labor under leiden von, unter (*dat.*)
languish for schmachten nach
laugh at lachen über (*acc.*)
lavish on verschwenden auf (*acc.*)
lean against, *tr.*, lehnen an (*dat.*); *intr.* [sich] lehnen an (*acc.*)
leave for abreisen nach
light on (descend) sich niederlassen auf (*dat. or acc*); (hit upon) stoßen auf (*acc.*)
limit to beschränken auf (*acc.*)
listen to horchen auf (*acc.*), zuhören, *dat.*
live on, by leben von
live with wohnen bei
long for sich sehnen nach
look after sehen nach, achten auf (*acc.*)
look at ansehen, *acc.*
look for, look about for sich umsehen nach; suchen, *acc.*
look over durchsehen (*acc.*)
look to hinblicken auf (*acc*).
look upon as ansehen, betrachten als, *acc.*
make of machen aus
make up for ersetzen, *acc.*
marry to verheiraten mit
measure by messen nach
meddle with, in sich mischen in (*acc*), sich befassen mit
meditate on nachdenken über (*acc.*)
meet begegnen, *dat.*; I met with an accident ein Unfall begegnete mir
mention erwähnen, gedenken, *gen. or acc.*
mingle with, *intr.*, sich mischen unter (*acc.*)
mock at spotten über (*acc.*)
mourn for, over trauern um, über (*acc.*)
murmur at, against murren über (*acc.*)
muse on nachsinnen über (*acc.*)
need bedürfen, brauchen, *gen. or acc.*
nod at, to zunicken, *dat.*
obey gehorchen, *dat.*
object to, against, *tr.*, einwenden gegen; *intr.* Einwendungen machen gegen
occur to (happen) begegnen, *dat.*; (of an idea, etc.) einfallen, *dat.*
order befehlen, gebieten, *dat.* (*person*), *acc.* (*thing*)
pardon one for jemandem etwas verzeihen
part with, from sich trennen von
partake of, participate in teilnehmen an (*dat.*)
partake of (eat, etc.) genießen, *acc.*

pay for bezahlen, *acc.*
perish with umkommen vor (*dat.*)
permit erlauben, *dat.* (*person*), *acc.* (*thing*)
persevere in, persist in beharren bei, fortfahren in (*dat.*), *or inf. with* zu
pine for, after sich sehnen nach
play at (cards, etc.) spielen, *acc.*
play for spielen um
play on (an instrument) spielen, *acc.*
please gefallen, *dat.*
point at, to zeigen auf (*acc.*)
ponder on nachgrübeln über (*acc.*)
praise for loben wegen
prepare for [sich] vorbereiten auf (*acc.*)
present one with something einem etwas schenken
preserve from bewahren vor (*dat.*)
preside over, at den Vorsitz führen bei
prevent from abhalten von, verhindern an (*dat.*)
pride one's self on stolz sein, sich etwas einbilden auf (*acc.*)
profit by Nutzen ziehen aus
protect from, against schützen gegen
quarrel about [sich] zanken, streiten um
rail at spotten über (*acc.*)
reach to, *intr.* reichen bis an (*acc.*), *tr.* reichen, *dat.*
read to vorlesen, *dat.*
reconcile to versöhnen mit
refer to, *tr.* weisen an (*acc.*); *intr.* sich beziehen auf (*acc.*)
reflect on nachdenken über (*acc.*)
refrain from sich enthalten, *gen.*
rejoice at sich freuen über (*acc.*)
relate (refer) to sich beziehen auf (*acc.*)
rely on sich verlassen auf (*acc.*)
remember sich erinnern, *gen. or* an (*acc*)
remind of erinnern an (*acc.*)
repent of bereuen (*acc.*)
reply (to a person) erwidern, *dat.*; (to a question, etc.) erwidern auf (*acc.*)
reproach one with jemandem etwas vorwerfen
request a thing of one jemand um etwas bitten
require of fordern von
resolve on sich entschließen zu
resound with wiederhallen von
restrict to beschränken auf (*acc.*)
result from folgen aus
revenge on rächen an (*dat.*)
rid from, of befreien von
ring for klingeln nach
ring with erschallen von
rob of berauben, *gen.*, *or* jemandem etwas rauben
rush upon herfallen über (*acc.*)
sail for segeln nach
save from bewahren vor (*dat.*)
scoff at spotten über (*acc.*)
search for, after suchen nach
secure from, against sichern vor (*acc.*), gegen
seize upon ergreifen (*acc.*)
seize by ergreifen bei
send for holen lassen, *acc.*
send to senden, schicken zu, an (*acc.*)
serve (render service to) dienen, *dat.*
serve for dienen zu
shake with zittern vor (*dat.*)
share in teilhaben an (*dat.*)
shelter, shield from schützen vor (*dat.*)

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

pay for bezahlen, *acc.*
perish with umkommen vor (*dat.*)
permit erlauben, *dat.* (*person*), *acc.* (*thing*)
persevere in, persist in beharren bei, fortfahren in (*dat.*), *or inf. with* zu
pine for, after sich sehnen nach
play at (cards, etc.) spielen, *acc.*
play for spielen um
play on (an instrument) spielen, *acc.*
please gefallen, *dat.*
point at, to zeigen auf (*acc.*)
ponder on nachgrübeln über (*acc.*)
praise for loben wegen
prepare for [sich] vorbereiten auf (*acc.*)
present one with something einem etwas schenken
preserve from bewahren vor (*dat.*)
preside over, at den Vorsitz führen bei
prevent from abhalten von, verhindern an (*dat.*)
pride one's self on stolz sein, sich etwas einbilden auf (*acc.*)
profit by Nutzen ziehen aus
protect from, against schützen gegen
quarrel about [sich] zanken, streiten um
rail at spotten über (*acc.*)
[illegible], *intr.* reichen bis an (*acc.*),
[illegible]en, *dat.*
[illegible]orlesen, *dat.*
[illegible] to versöhnen mit
[illegible]. weisen an (*acc.*); *intr.*
[illegible]hen auf (*acc.*)
[illegible] nachdenken über
[illegible] sich entsetzen
[illegible] sich freuen über
relate (refer) to sich beziehen auf (*acc.*)
rely on sich verlassen auf (*acc.*)
remember sich erinnern, *gen. or* an (*acc.*)
remind of erinnern an (*acc.*)
repent of bereuen (*acc.*)
reply (to a person) erwidern, *dat.*; (to a question, etc.) erwidern auf (*acc.*)
reproach one with jemandem etwas vorwerfen
request a thing of one jemand um etwas bitten
require of fordern von
resolve on sich entschließen zu
resound with wiederhallen von
restrict to beschränken auf (*acc.*)
result from folgen aus
revenge on rächen an (*dat.*)
rid from, of befreien von
ring for klingeln nach
ring with erschallen von
rob of berauben, *gen.*, *or* jemandem etwas rauben
rush upon herfallen über (*acc.*)
sail for segeln nach
save from bewahren vor (*dat.*)
scoff at spotten über (*acc.*)
search for, after suchen nach
secure from, against sichern vor (*acc.*), gegen
seize upon ergreifen (*acc.*)
seize by ergreifen bei
send for holen lassen, *acc.*
send to senden, schicken zu, an (*acc.*)
[illegible]nder service to) dienen, *dat.*
[illegible] dienen zu
[illegible] vor (*dat.*)
[illegible] (*dat.*)
[illegible]ben bei (*dat.*)

shiver with zittern vor (*dat.*)
shoot at schießen nach
shrink from zurückschrecken vor (*dat.*)
shudder at schaudern vor (*dat.*)
sigh for, after seufzen nach
smell of riechen nach
smile at lächeln über (*acc.*)
sneer at spötteln über (*acc.*)
spare schonen, *gen. or acc.*
speak of, about sprechen von, über (*acc.*)
speak to, with sprechen mit; speak to (address) anreden, *acc.*
stand by (aid) beistehen, *dat.*
stare at anstarren, *acc.*
start for abreisen nach
steal from stehlen, *dat.*
stick to festhalten an (*dat.*), bleiben bei
strive for streben nach
struggle for streiten um
subsist on leben von
substitute for an die Stelle setzen von
succeed in Erfolg haben in, gelingen; *see* **87**, 2 *a*.
sue for werben um
suffer from leiden von, durch; suffer from, with (a disease) leiden an (*dat.*)
surpass in übertreffen an (*dat.*)
suspect of in Verdacht haben wegen
swarm with wimmeln von
swear by schwören bei
swear to beschwören, *acc.*
swell with anschwellen von
take by fassen bei
take for halten für
take from wegnehmen, *dat.*
talk about, of reden von, über (*acc.*)
talk to, with sprechen mit
taste of schmecken nach
tell of, about sagen, erzählen von, über (*acc.*)
thank danken, *dat.*
think about, on nachdenken über (*acc.*)
think of denken an (*acc.*)
thirst for, after dürsten nach
threaten drohen, *dat.* (*person*)
throw at werfen nach
tie to binden an (*acc.*)
touch upon berühren, *acc.*
trade in handeln mit
tremble at zittern bei
tremble with zittern vor (*dat.*)
trouble one's self about sich bekümmern um
trust in, to vertrauen auf (*acc.*)
trust one with a thing jemandem etwas anvertrauen
turn into verwandeln in (*acc.*)
turn to [sich] wenden an (*acc.*)
unite with, to vereinigen mit
upbraid one with, for jemandem Vorwürfe machen wegen
value for schätzen wegen
wait for warten auf (*acc.*), harren, *gen.*
wait on aufwarten, *dat.*
want, be in want of ermangeln, *gen.*
warn of warnen vor, *dat.*
watch for lauern auf (*acc.*)
weep at weinen über (*acc.*)
weep for beweinen, *acc.*
wish for wünschen, *acc.*
wonder at sich wundern über (*acc.*)
write about, on schreiben über (*acc.*)
write to schreiben, *dat. or* an (*acc.*)

INDEX.

The references are to paragraphs.

About, **143.**
above, **144.**
Accusative, as direct object, **74**; with verbs of *naming*, etc., **75**; with verbs of *choosing*, etc., **76**; with lehren, **77**; with adjectives, **78**; of measure, etc., **79**; of time, **80**; absolute, **81**; with impersonals, **84**, 2 *a*; with an infinitive, **122.**
across, **145.**
Address, forms of, **27.**
Adjectives, **17–18**; repetition of, **13.**
Adverbs, from adjectives, **129**; of place and direction, **130–136**; compounded with da, hier, wo, **136**; alphabetical list, **143** ff.
after, **146.**
against, **147.**
ago, **148.**
Agreement of pronouns, **24–26**; of verbs, **82.**
all, **36.**
aller, strengthening a superlative, **23.**
along, **149.**
although, **150.**
another, **49.**
Antecedents of relative pronouns, **33**, 2 *a*; not to be omitted, **34**, 4.
any, *anybody*, etc., **37.**
Apposition, nouns in, **14**; **59**, 2; adjectives and participles, **18**, 2.
around, **151.**
Arrangement, *see* word-order.
Articles, **1–13**; *see* definite and indefinite article.
as, **152.**
at, **153.**
Auxiliaries, **85–86**; *see* perfect, pluperfect, etc.; modal, **96–105**; omission of, in dependent clauses, **239.**
be-, prefix, function of, **83** *c*.
because [*of*], **154.**
befehlen, **120.**
before, **155.**
behind, **156.**
below, **157.**
beside, *besides*, **158–159.**
beyond, **160.**
bleiben, auxiliary, **87**, 3; with infinitive, **121.**
both [*and*], **38.**
brauchen, **119**, 4.
but, **161.**
by, **162.**
Causal clauses, **140.**
Collective nouns, **26.**
Comparative, **19–20.**
Compound verbs, separable, **130**; **226.**
Concessive clauses, **140**; influence on word-order, **220.**
Conditional, and conditional perfect, formation of, **90.**
Conditional clauses, **118**; **140**; **171**; **235**, 2.
Conjunctions, **139–141**; alphabetical list of, **143**, ff.

Countries, names of, **3** *d*.
Dative, as indirect object, **63–64**; as sole object, **65**; with an accusative, **66**; with verbs of *delivering*, etc., **67**; with ſagen, **68**; with verbs of *removal*, **69**; with compound verbs, **70**; to replace an English possessive, **71**; of interest, **72**; with adjectives, **73**; with impersonals, **84**, 2 *b*.
Definite article, **2–7**; with names of seasons, etc., **2**; with proper names, **3**; in a generalizing sense, **4**; for a possessive, **5**; omission before a genitive, **6**; before all, **7**.
Demonstratives, **32**.
Dependent order, **236–241**.
der, *see* definite article; as demonstrative, or in place of a personal pronoun 32; as determinative, 33, as relative 34.
derjenige, **33**.
derſelbe, **50**.
Determinatives, **33**.
dieſer, **32**.
do, as auxiliary or substitute, **85**.
doch, with verbs, **235**, 4.
down, **163**.
dürfen, **100**.
each, **39**; *each other*, **49**.
ein, *see* indefinite article; = *one*, **48**.
einige, **51**, **52**.
either, pron., **40**; conj., **164**.
Emphatic order, **234–235**.
Emphatic pronoun, **30**, 6.
es, uses of, **29**.
es iſt, es gibt, **193**, 2; **194**.
etwas, with following adj., **17**, 2 *a*.
ever, **165**.
every, *everybody*, etc., **39**.
Exclamations, influence on word-order, **219**.
Exclamatory questions, **241**.
Expletives, **29**, 3; **192**, 3.
Factitive predicate, **75–76**.
fahren, with inf., **121**.
Feminines in -in, **15**.
few, **41**.
finden, **119**, 3.
Final clauses, subjunctive in, **113**, 2 and 3; **190**, 2.
for, **166**.
from, **167**.
fühlen, **119**, 3; **120**.
Future, and future perfect, formation of, **89**; used to express probability, **109**.
gebieten, **120**.
gehen, **121**.
Gender, grammatical and natural, **25**.
Genitive, **57–62**; position of, **58**; with nouns, **59**; to denote time, **60**; with adjectives, **61**; with verbs, **62**.
Gerundive, **120**, 4 *a*.
haben, *see* auxiliaries.
hardly, **168**.
have, with infinitive or past participle = *cause*, *order*, **120**, 1 *a*; *have to*, **103**, 3.
heißen, **98** *a*; **119**, 3; **120**.
helfen, **98** *a*; **119**, 3.
hence, **169**.
Herr, inflected before a name, **16**, 2 *a*.
höchſt, höchſtens, **22**, 2 *b*.
hören, **98** *a*; **119**, 3; **120**.
Hour of the day, **153**, 6.
however, **170**.
Hypothetical clauses, **90**; **171**; **235**, 2.
if, **171**.
Imperfect, *see* preterit.
Impersonals, **84**; impersonal passive, **84**, 4.
in, **172**.
Indefinite article, **8–13**; with als, **9**; with ohne, **10**; with numerals, **11**.
Indefinites, **36–53**.
Indirect discourse, **114–116**.
Infinitive, **119–122**; **128**, 2 *b*; position of, **225**, **231**, 1.

instead [*of*], **173.**
Interrogatives, **35.**
Interrogative sentences, interrogative order, **232**; **234–235.**
into, **174.**
Intransitives, **83**; formation of perfect and pluperfect, **87**, 2.
ja, **235**, 4.
jener, **32.**
kennen, **101**, 6.
können, **101.**
laſſen, **98** *a*; **119**, 3; **120.**
lehren, **77**; **119**, 3.
lernen, **119**, 3.
less, **42.**
like, adv. **175**; v. **186**, 1 *a*.
little, **43.**
man, **48**, 3.
manch, **44.**
many, **44.**
mehr, **45**; mehrere, **51.**
meiſt, with def. art., **21**, 3; meiſtens, **22**, 2 *b*.
mindeſtens, **22**, 2 *b*.
mögen, **102.**
more, **45.**
much, **46**; **176.**
müſſen, **103.**
Negatives, position of, **227.**
neither, pron. **40**; **177.**
nichts, with following adj., **17**, 2 *a*.
no, *nobody*, etc., **47.**
Nominative, **56.**
Normal order, **214**, **233.**
Nouns, **14–16.**
Numbers, **54–55.**
Object, direct, **74**; indirect, **63.**
Objective predicate, **75–76.**
of, **57.**
off, **179.**
Omission of auxiliary in dependent clauses, **239.**
on, **180.**
one, **48**; *one another*, **49.**
only, **181.**
Optative subjunctive, **112–113.**
Order, *see* word-order.
other, **49.**
out [*of*], **182.**
outside [*of*], **183.**
over, **184.**
Participles, **17–18**; **123–126**; substitutes, **125–126**; position of, **225**; **231**, 2–4.
Passive, formation of, **91–92**; substitutions, **93–95**; impersonal, **84**, 4.
past, **185.**
Past tense, *see* preterit.
Perfect, formation of, **87**; use of, for the preterit, **110.**
Periods, **242–246.**
Personal pronouns, **24–29**; substitutes, **28**; as reflexives, **30**, 2 and 4–5; after relatives, **34**, 6; genitives of, **59**, 9.
Pluperfect, formation of, **87.**
Position, *see* word-order.
Possessive case, **57**; rendered by a dative, **71**; "double possessive," **59**, 13.
Possessives, **31**; replaced by def. art., **5**; by a dative, **71.**
Potential subjunctive, **117.**
Prepositions, **137–138**; alphabetical list, **143**, ff.
Present tense, for the perfect, **106**, 1; for the preterit, **107**; for the future, **108.**
Preterit tense, for the pluperfect, **106**, 2.
Pronouns, **24–53**; *see* personal pronouns, etc.; repetition of, **13**; substitutes, **28.**
Proper names, **3.**
rather, **186.**
Reciprocal pronoun, **30**, *5*.
Reflexives, **30**; use of, to replace English transitives, **83**, *b*.

reiten, with inf., **121**.
Relatives, **34**; not to be omitted, **34**, 5.
Repetition of articles, pronouns, adjectives, **13**; of *to* before an infinitive, **119**, 2 *c*.
same, **50**.
scarcely, **187**.
sehen, **98** *a*; **119**, 3; **120**.
sein, *see* auxiliaries.
selb, **50**.
selbst, **30**, 6.
several, **51**.
since, **188**.
Singular and plural, **54–55**.
so, **189**.
sollen, **104**.
some, *somebody*, etc., **52**.
Subject, position of, **222**; in dependent clauses, **238**.
Subjunctive, **111–118**; optative, **112–113**; in indirect discourse, **114–116**; potential, **117–118**.
Subordinate clauses, word-order in, **236**, **240**.
Substantive clauses, **190**; **114**, ff.
such, **53**.
Superlative, **19–23**.
Temporal clauses, **140**.
Tenses, use of, **106–110**; in indirect discourse, **116**.
that, **190**.
the, adv., **191**.
there, **192–195**.
though, **196**.
through, *throughout*, **197**.
thun, not to be used as auxiliary or substitute, **85**.
till, *until*, **198**.
Titles, **16**; **59**, 1.
to, **199**; before infinitives, **119**, 2.
toward, *towards*, **200**.
Transitives and intransitives, **83**.
Uhr, uninflected, **55**.
under, **201**.
Verbal nouns in *-ing*, **127–128**.
Verbs, **82–128**.
viel, **44**, **46**.
wagen, **119**, 4.
was, = etwas, **17**, 2 *a*; as relative, **34**, 3 and *a*; as interrogative, **35**.
was für, **35**, 2 *b*.
welcher, relative, **34**; interrogative, **35**.
well, **204**.
wenig, **43**, 2; wenige, **41**; weniger, **42**.
wenigstens, **22**, 2 *b*.
wer, as relative, **34**, 3; as interrogative, **35**, 1.
werden, = *be changed into*, **53**, 2 *a*; *see* auxiliaries.
when, **205**.
where, *whither*, **206**.
whether, **208**.
while, *whilst*, **207**.
wissen, **101**, 6.
with, **209**.
within, **210**.
without, **211**.
wollen, **105**.
Word-order, **212–246**.

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